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THE NORTH-WEST FARMER

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Vol 27 No. 11
Whole No. 431

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, JUNE 5, 1908.

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The Separator News.

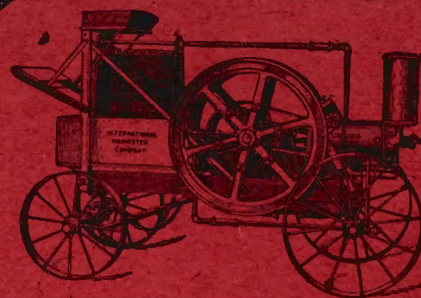
We have recently received a copy of this interesting publication, issued by the Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa. Its purpose is to explain in detail the construction of the Tubular, and to give interesting news items concerning what it is doing throughout the world. The company will be pleased to put your name on their mailing list if you write them, mentioning this paper.

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Nothing is too good for a good wife, they say, so surely the prosperous readers of this paper are on the lookout for anything that will lessen the drudgery and hard work of their wives. We would advise them to write the Dowsell Mfg. Co., of Hamilton, Canada (if their own hardware dealer in town doesn't handle the machine) and get some information about the New Century washing machine. It is claimed that there isn't a greater labor saver made for the home than this machine.

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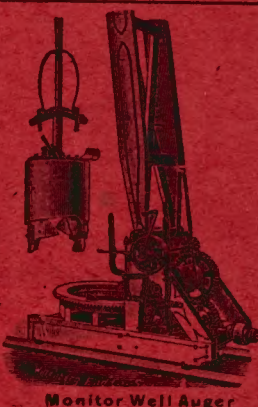
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Of The Province



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The Daniels Hot Water Incubator

THE DANIELS 120 EGG HOT WATER INCUBATOR.

The above is an extract from a letter received by us February 1908. Need we add anything? Don't you think the above speaks well for our Hot Water Machines, four years' successful record alongside of other makes of incubators, that were not successful. We might explain right here why we have not been manufacturing these machines right along. In the first place, 4 years ago, we were tied up for want of factory room. Since that date we have enlarged our factory three times, so that to-day we are in a position to handle more business than we had when we were so cramped for room. Again, we feel forced to manufacture a Hot Water Incubator, as so many of our satisfied customers and their friends want them. We intend making this a popular machine, at popular prices, within the reach of all. We feel we can do it with our 20 years' record behind us, and the confidence of the public with us. Our aim, now and always.

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Or, if you think times are hard, although we don't think so (tell you why: we have been running full time, and two months this winter overtime). However, here is what we started out to say. Send us \$6.00 and your note for \$10.00, payable December 1, 08, and the incubator is yours. We regret we could not have told you this business story before, but you must take above statement why. Address

The Daniels Incubator

190 River Street, Toronto, Ont



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Two sets of raker-teeth gently gather *all* the hay from the ground and the elevating-fingers carry it up the elevator onto the load—well forward—where *one man* can easily handle it—It cannot drag the hay back off the wagon like the return carrier Loader will do. And there's

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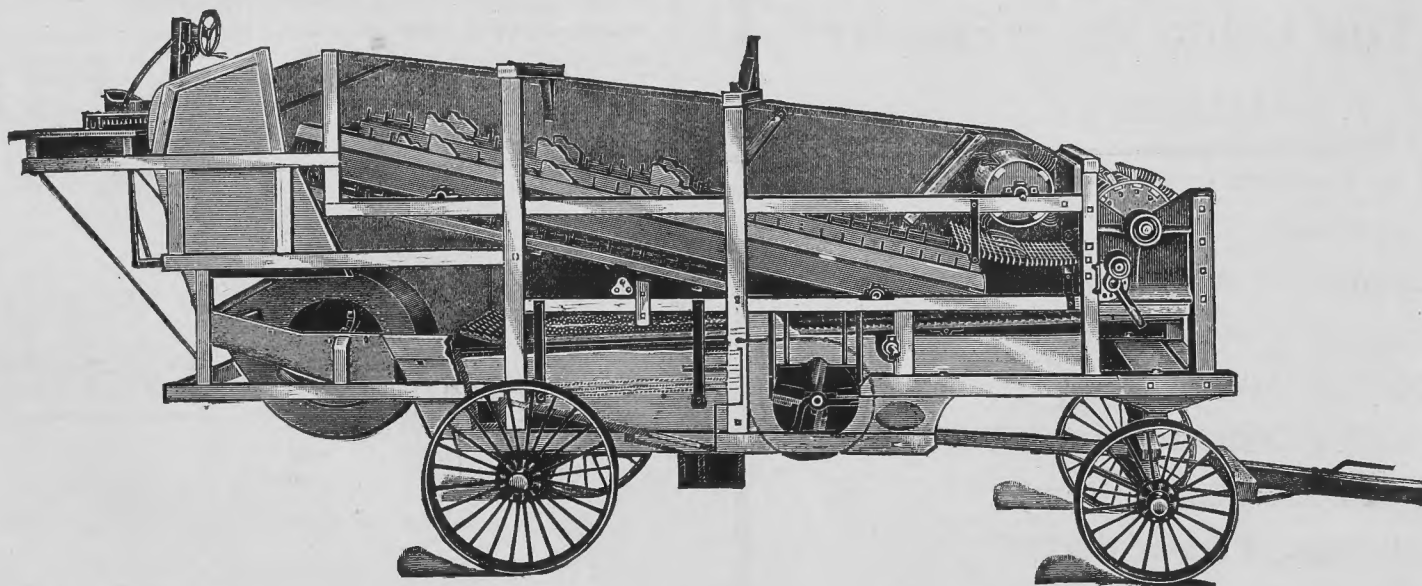
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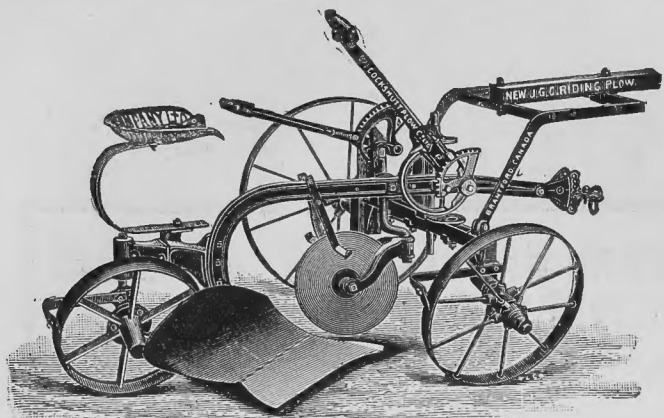
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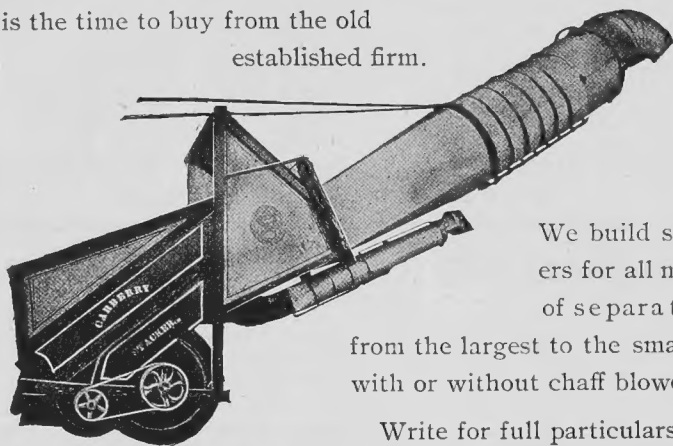
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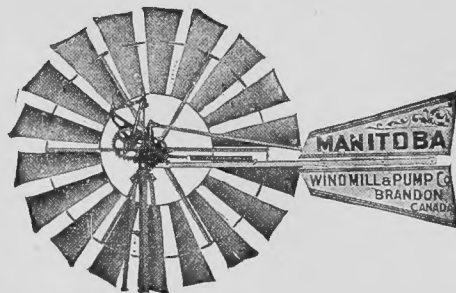


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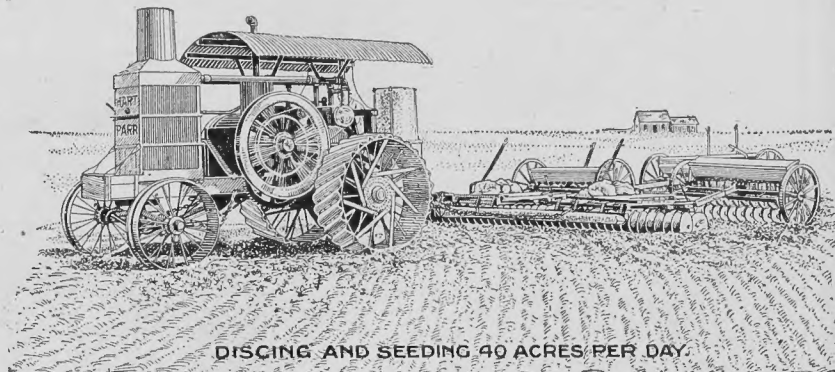
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In the **Hart-Parr** tractor, you get a power that costs nothing to keep when idle; that lessens the number of hired men required; that any good common-sense man can operate; that will work steadily on the hottest or the coldest day, and from year's end to year's end; that will do more work at a lower cost per acre than any other power (horse, oxen or traction) for which you would make an equal investment.

Write to-day for illustrated catalog and investigate our claims thoroughly. **It will pay.**

HART-PARR CO.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,

MAN.

THE CHAPIN CO., Calgary, Alta., Agents for Alberta.

VOL 27, No. 11
WHOLE No. 434

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JUNE 5, 1908

\$1 a Year
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Summer Cultivation.

In another article we are dealing with the question of the economy of summer cultivation; in this article we shall deal somewhat with the practice.

Taking it for granted that the farmer has decided in favor of summer-fallowing part of his land, the question at once arises as to how he should best proceed. Many people seem to regard the handling of a summer fallow as the simplest proposition possible; with them it simply means that the ground is plowed and worked up more or less some time through the summer, and that therefore it is in readiness for the next spring's crop. Such people often do about as much harm as good to their fields by the treatment given. There are systems of summer fallow that give excellent results; some others are not so good; some are positively bad.

In referring to the methods to be followed, we may begin by saying that we believe that the very best results cannot be obtained unless work on the fallow has already been commenced. On scores of former occasions we have pointed out that with most weeds there is no other season when germination takes place so readily and so naturally as during the spring. This is a fact of which the farmer should take all the advantage possible in his attempts to clean his fields of weeds—and we may say right here that on the average farm the summer fallow rightly worked will bring greater benefits in weed destruction than in any other way. There is one more point in connection with weed extinction that cannot be covered too early, and that is that it is as much a victory over a weed to kill it when just coming up as to destroy it after it has grown to three feet high. The process, it is true, is not quite so spectacular, but then few men are farming simply for stage effect.

We would begin, then, by advising that the disk should be put over the field to be summer fallowed either during the fall previous or before the end of May. The old-fashioned light gang-plows that were in use in Ontario a few years ago, and which could be set to cut and turn a furrow about an inch and a half or two inches deep, were ideal implements for such work, but of course they are not adapted to our western conditions. Perhaps some day we may have an implement that will do similar work on a large scale; and there is no doubt that if such were perfected it would be most useful as a weed killer. At the present time the disk is the best substitute we have.

Early disking of a weedy field will have resulted in burying lightly all the wild oats and other weed seeds from last year's crop, and by this time a very liberal growth will have sprung up.

Once the germination has occurred of all the seeds near the surface, there is nothing to be gained, with most weeds, by delaying the deep plowing; there is, however, something to be lost by waiting too long. The conservation

of soil moisture is a most important desideratum in cultivating land, particularly in a district where rain fall is as a rule somewhat scant rather than profuse. In this country a good deal of our rain comes down in June, and if proper advantage be taken of this fact not only may the summer fallow be brought into a much better mechanical condition, and much more success obtained in weed killing, but the chances for the crop succeeding may also be considerably improved. Right here, however, we may point out, as one of the confusing factors that accompany a multiplication of weeds, the fact that the treatment most suited to the extermination of one pest may not permit of the most speedy and certain destruction of some other weed; and so a hard and fast rule for summer fallowing will not meet all contingencies. But as a general thing we would recommend deep plowing of the summer fallow—seven or eight inches—during the month of June, and surface cultivation for the rest of the season. By deep plowing during June, the soil is turned over while yet fairly moist, and it therefore pulverizes thoroughly. This will be particularly the case in fields that have been disked beforehand, as suggested above. In such a field a much better mechanical condition of the soil is secured than is obtained in one that has been allowed to stand, to harden on the crust and become covered with a rank weed growth that pumps out much of the rain, thus leaving the field to be turned over in hard chunks by a July plowing.

By deeply plowing the summer fallow, new soil is brought to the surface at a season when it will have abundance of time to mellow down and permit of nitrification being well under way before the next crop is to be taken. Deep plowing also gives a good depth of loosened earth in which the roots can work freely, and it also increases the capacity of the soil to take in large amounts of rain. A little observation, during a heavy rain, on the "soaking up" capacity of a soil deeply plowed and one only hoed on the surface but hard beneath will be interesting in this connection. It will be seen that much less water will run off the deeply plowed land than off the other, thus showing how much more readily the rain penetrates it.

In plowing the fallow it is most important to turn every green thing well under. This will be particularly the case if the field has not been surface cultivated previously. Stink weed, for instance, will winter over without killing, and by the middle of June will be in bloom, or, more likely, well in pod during a season like this. This plant, if plowed under with well formed pods, will mature its seeds below ground; and so it may be possible, by late working of a summer fallow, to be seeding down a farm for many more crops of weeds in future seasons. If, because of previous neglect, there is any considerable growth on the fallow at time of plowing and there is any danger in this direction, it is a good plan to mow down the weed growth, and if necessary burn it up.

With ordinary annual weeds only to combat, the after cultivation of the fallow will be easily accomplished, if the growth is not allowed to get too much root hold at any one time. With some of our other weeds the difficulty is con-

siderably increased. The drag harrow, for instance, can scarcely be depended upon to eradicate a strong growth of wild oats. We refer to these in answer to an inquiry on page 520. There are also other weeds that may require special treatment, but the subject is altogether too large for one article, and we hope that by laying down a few general rules the needs of at least the average farm may be met.

The Economy of the Summer Fallow.

Summer fallowing has been practiced by agricultural peoples in different countries from the very earliest times. The practice may be employed economically, or the reverse may be the case. Generally speaking, if performed properly, the summer fallow has a place on the wheat farms of western Canada, a fact borne out by the experience of the past twenty-five or thirty years. Besides being a ready and valuable means of holding the weeds in check, the economic effects of fallowing are the conserving of soil moisture and the liberating of plant food.

It is a generally recognized fact that in districts where sufficient rain does not fall in one season to properly mature a crop, enough moisture may be stored in the surface soil by the fallowing to produce a good crop every other year or by fallowing once in three years. Fallowing, properly done, not only creates a surface capable of receiving all the moisture that falls, but it prevents its escaping after it is in the soil. Plants receive moisture for their growth from two directions—up and down. Precipitation brings moisture down to the soil and capillarity brings it up. While capillarity draws moisture from the lower soil depths, gravitation is also acting to draw it down from the surface and on rolling land the soil soon becomes dry by under drainage, if moisture is not received by precipitation.

The secret of successful fallowing is in maintaining proper surface cultivation. The importance of surface cultivation was perhaps first advocated by Jethro Tull between 1680 and 1740 and later given a renewed prominence in the form of the Lois-Weedon system as practiced by the Rev. Mr. Smith in Northamptonshire for many years. According to King, Mr. Smith laid off his fields in lands 5 feet wide, and on these in successive years, by alternation, he grew wheat continuously, raising the yield from 10 bushels per acre to 34, as an average of many years. In this work frequent surface cultivations were given the growing crops by working the fallow strips. The moisture stored up and the plant food liberated in these 5 foot strips was appropriated by the adjoining plots as well as being available for the following year when the crops were alternated.

Regarding the conservation of moisture due to fallowing, King found by experimenting that in the spring succeeding a summer fallow, after all of the fall, winter, and spring rains, that the land which had been fallowed contained, in its upper four feet, 9.35 pounds per square foot, or 203 tons per acre, more water than did that which had been cropped the season before. Nor was this all; at the end of the growing season and after large crops

of oats and barley had been harvested from the land, there was still a difference in the water content of the upper four feet amounting to 8.21 pounds on both the oat and barley ground, or 179 tons per acre. That the differences here recorded were not due to inherent differences in the soil, is proved by the water content of the same lands taken by Prof. King at three different times before the fallowing experiments began. The average of these three determinations showed a difference of only .7 pounds in favor of the piece which was subsequently fallowed, as against 9.35 pounds in the spring and 8.21 pounds after the harvest succeeding the fallowing. From this it is plain that summer fallowing a piece of land exerts a strong influence over its relation to soil moisture, and one which is not outgrown for more than a year.

The way in which fallowing increases the fertility of the soil is by the free development of nitrates for the succeeding crops. This development of nitrates is brought about by a chemical process due to the warming up and aeration of the soil caused by summer tillage whereby the inert nitrogen is changed into a chemical compound known as nitrate by uniting with certain other elements of the soil. Plants are unable to utilize nitrogen until it is transformed into the nitrate form, in which condition it is readily soluble and hence may be absorbed and made use of by the plant rootlets. In a humid climate or in a porous soil the fallow may result in a positive loss of plant food, as the nitrates are readily washed out of the soil, but in a dry climate or where the rainfall comes chiefly in the growing period with slight autumn precipitation the fallow is of distinctive value both in conserving moisture and in liberating plant food. The latter condition is that found in our wheat growing sections. The summer cultivation fills the soil with nitrates to be used for the next year's crop. The ideal way to develop and make use of these nitrates is by means of some cultivated crop, but this of course is not always possible. The cultivated crop makes use of the nitrates as fast as they are formed by the cultivation, thus reducing the loss of fertility from that source to the minimum. That fallowing has the effect of causing the production of nitrates is shown by the following table showing the amount present in the top four feet of soil. The first column shows measurements taken in fallowed ground, the other two under crop with oats and barley respectively.

Pounds of Nitrogen as Nitrate per acre.

	Fallow	Oats	Barley
1st foot	246.4	5.9	2.6
2nd foot	26.7	8.1	5.1
3rd foot	6.5	4.7	4.0
4th foot	3.3	4.6	3.0

From what has been said in the foregoing it can be seen that the summer fallow is not to be wholly condemned, neither is it to be universally recommended. Where there is plenty of rainfall each year to mature a crop properly, it is very doubtful if the summer fallow is an economic proposition, for the reasons above given—first, it is not necessary to conserve additional moisture, and, second, the bare summer cultivation will result in a distinct loss of fertility due to leaching. But under more arid conditions the leaching due to autumn rains is much smaller.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into its columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints that we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.



PEACE RIVER INSTITUTE MEETINGS.

The departure of Messrs. W. C. McKillican and H. A. Craig to hold institute meetings in the Peace River Country is an incident of some significance, and may be taken as a recognition on the part of the Dominion and Alberta governments of the growing importance of the settlements of the Farther North. Such a visit should bear good fruit even out of proportion to the present importance of the agriculture of this district, because no doubt a series of farmers' institute meetings is not quite so much of an every-day event in the Peace River Valley as in other places, and so there will be awakened among the farmers there a considerable interest in better farming, which is bound to have its effect upon the development of that part of Alberta. It is a principle of wide application that it is well to see carefully to the foundations, and, according to our personal observations, this applies particularly to farming. There is nothing that so serves to undermine real ambition and progress as the feeling of aloofness—as being out of touch with world progress—and occasionally the influences of pioneering are not altogether beneficial in this connection. No doubt the visit of these two gentlemen will serve to impress upon the Peace River farmers the need for constant advancement.

A RESTRICTIVE LIVE STOCK REGULATION.

A new order-in-council has just been passed at Ottawa which affects the importation of pure bred stock of all kinds. It was generally expected that new regulations would be issued before long, but we do not believe that there were many, particularly in the West, who expected or hoped for anything quite so sweeping as is laid down in the first clause. This clause reads:

"No animal imported for the improvement of stock will be admitted free of duty unless the importer is domiciled in Canada or is a British subject, and furnishes a certificate of the record and pedigree in a list of registers designated from time to time by the Minister of Customs, showing that the animal is pure bred, and has been admitted to full registry in a book of record established for that breed."

The requirement that pure bred animals being imported duty free shall be recorded in such registers as may be

designated by the Minister is wise and sound. We have in Canada, under national administration, a system of registration that compares very favorably with anything else of the sort in the world; indeed, in some instances live stock registration in other countries is conducted in a very loose fashion. The requirements here imposed, in its practical application, will mean that in all the breeds for which we have books in Canada the animals being imported must be recorded—or application for recording them must be made—before they are allowed to enter duty free. This requirement is most necessary, as many animals registered elsewhere are not eligible to record here, and any delay in attempting to record them after their importation would result in disappointment and loss to purchasers. This has frequently occurred in the past. It is a very simple matter to keep these animals out by requiring Canadian registration as a pre-requisite to importation. To continue to neglect this would mean that a number of our breeders would gradually become possessed of animals that were recorded in foreign books and were not eligible here, and if the progeny of these continued to be recorded in these foreign books, we should eventually have a double standard of registration in some of our breeds. We have, in one or two instances, had enough of that in the past, and we do not want any more of it. We have declared for national registration; let us have it.

But to rule that only British subjects or parties domiciled in Canada shall import pure bred animals is a somewhat different matter, and we do not believe that Canada is so much in need of this kind of protection. The agitation for this measure was begun and pushed through by the breeders of Eastern Canada, who wished to do what they might to retain Canada, and particularly Western Canada, as a sort of preserve from which foreign breeders should be debarred. True, this regulation also protects the Western Canadian breeder, but we are glad to think that for the most part our Western breeders do not wish the favor to be conferred upon them. They know that they would be false to the traditions of Western Canadian agriculture if they should ask for even this measure of protection. As expressing the mind of one of our Western stock breeders' associations on this very point, we may recall the resolution unanimously passed at the last annual meeting of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association clearly expressing the opinion that such a regulation would "have the effect of unduly restraining the importers of desirable animals."

Some benefits may perhaps follow the adoption of such a regulation, in the way of protecting Canadians from frauds perpetrated by aliens, but it is a rather singular thing that so much interest in the welfare of the great body of western farmers (who are supposed to have been peculiarly the sufferers in the past) should have been manifested by the few Eastern breeders who by the most wonderful coincidence wanted to sell pure bred stock in the Western provinces. The disinterested solicitation of some people is really momentous.

THE PURE BRED CATTLE SALES.

Looked at as isolated facts, the Association cattle sales recently held at Calgary and Brandon do not offer very much encouragement to the breeders. The level of prices in both places were low, too low to make the pure bred stock business remunerative with our present high prices for labor, dear building materials, and generally increased cost of living. But a little careful reflection will extract from even the present depressed condition of the pure bred cattle business some encouragement and the inspiration to do better things in the future. It is not a healthy condition for boom prices to continue too long at a time. This would be the signal for a breakdown that would be sure and prolonged in its effects. Likewise, low prices and depression cannot continue for any

great length of time in a business that is as fundamental as live stock breeding; and the production of pure bred stock, as a necessary branch of this industry, must have its ups as well as its downs. Just at the present time it is having the latter, which, we take it, is in itself a reason for looking forward to the time when it will have the former. We know that this is not very abstruse reasoning, but it is taking cognizance, just the same, of a principle that obtains in all business, and it will apply here as well as anywhere else.

But the low tide, as well as the full tide, brings its opportunities, and we believe that the wide-awake cattleman may well take advantage of the present season to lay foundations upon which to build later. If this is a bad time to sell, it is a good time to buy; and there are some breeders who might very profitably secure better bulls than they have at present, together with a few choice females, and "beef out" some of the individuals that they are now carrying in their herds. There are too many people who are raising pure bred stock that has no inherent superior merit and that never can produce anything of outstanding quality. No matter what the market may do, no matter how keen the demand for choice breeding stock may become, these cattle and their progeny will be relegated to mediocrity at least for many generations yet to be. There will never be a time when it will require less outlay of dollars and cents to put such animals out of the herd and fill their places with something better.

ALBERTA LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER.

In appointing a provincial live stock commissioner as one of the staff of its Department of Agriculture, the Alberta government has carried into effect at least one of the recommendations of the inter-provincial commission that investigated the live stock trade last year. The exact direction along which the energies of Mr. Stevens are ultimately to be directed has not yet been fully determined, but no doubt a fair idea as to the field in which he will commence his operations may be gathered from the recommendation of the commission in this connection. The clause dealing with this matter advised "that the Government appoint a live stock commissioner whose chief business it would be to attend to the marketing of Alberta export cattle, and that he be paid a regular salary by the Government, and that the Government impose a uniform tax upon all shippers according to the number of animals shipped by the said commissioner." As we understand it, Mr. Stevens is not so much appointed to carry out a cut and dried programme as to "get next" to all the facts in connection with the live stock trade and then develop plans and advise with the Government in regard to their adoption. By beginning work, as he is doing, in assisting the stockmen to consolidate shipments and in taking a hand in the marketing business, he will soon find out a good deal of the "true inwardness" of the Alberta live stock trade, and the value of his services should increase as his experience grows. We believe that in selecting the man who is to fill this post the Alberta Government has made a wise choice, as the new commissioner has already shown himself to be a public spirited citizen and a thoroughly practical, successful and progressive farmer. This is the first time that any of our prairie provinces has made the appointment of a live stock commissioner, and developments will no doubt be watched with interest not only by the live stock men of the Canadian West, but also by those who are more interested in other branches of farming and who believe in the principle of government aid to the agricultural interests. Successes are often not only valuable in themselves, but also as precedents for other lines of enterprise.

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A POINTER FOR PURE BRED STOCK BUYERS.

We have received an enquiry regarding the case of a Saskatchewan farmer who has purchased pure bred cattle on American certificates of registration. This man now has two crops of calves, but finds that his stock bull and one of his cows are not eligible to record in Canada. Of course, none of his calves are eligible to register either. We are not surprised to hear of such cases occasionally. We pointed out years ago that some of the Shorthorns, duly recorded in the U. S., would not register here. Even some of the prize-winning Shorthorns from the Old Country, recorded at home, would not be accepted for our Canadian books. And the same is true in many other breeds. A short time ago we answered an enquiry for a man who had been caught with a Percheron stallion in much the same way. This all goes to show the need of having a definite agreement, when purchasing pure bred stock, that the seller shall supply Canadian certificates of registration. If this point were clearly covered in every case, much disappointment would be avoided.

The towns all over the West have made a general note this year to clean up and dress up by planting trees and flowers. Are the farmers—who have a better chance than anyone else—improving the home surroundings as fully as possible?

The Knock-out Blow.

The blow which knocked out Corbett was a revelation to the prize fighters. From the earliest days of the ring the knock-out blow was aimed for the jaw, the temple or the jugular vein. Stomach punches were thrown in to worry and weary the fighter, but if a scientific man had told one of the old fighters that the most vulnerable spot was the region of the stomach, he'd have laughed at him for an ignoramus. Dr. Pierce is bringing home to the public a parallel fact; that the stomach is the most vulnerable organ out of the prize ring as well as in it. We protect our heads, throats, feet and lungs, but the stomach we are utterly indifferent to, until disease finds the solar plexus and knocks us out. Make your stomach sound and strong by the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and you protect yourself in your most vulnerable spot. "Golden Medical Discovery" cures "weak stomach," indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, bad, thin and impure blood and other diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition.

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MAY IT SPREAD.

We read in one of the papers that "a vigorous campaign has been started, with Halifax as its headquarters, for the suppression of profane language." We confess that we are ignorant of the originators or the movements of this propaganda, but we are free to admit that there is in Canada the need for a reform in the use of language. Of all the bad habits of which modern society is guilty it would be hard to think of anything more utterly foolish and uncalled for than that of using profane language. This habit is even pervading our schools to an alarming extent and is undermining the wholesome respect for sacred things that must be preserved if high private or national character is to be built up. The proper use of the King's English will ensure a vocabulary sufficiently chaste and yet sufficiently ornamental for all occasions, if people would only believe it.

THE DISAPPEARING SHEEP.

It is remarkable that in the face of the generally admitted profitableness of sheep keeping, the sheep population of the world should be decreasing rather than increasing. In Canada the numbers of sheep reported have steadily fallen off with each decennial census. In 1871 Canada had 3,155,509 sheep; in 1901 it had only 2,510,039, thus showing a drop of a little more than 20 per cent. This was in spite of thirty years of remarkable expansion, the opening up of the vast grazing grounds of the West, and the progress that had been witnessed in every other department of agriculture.

This is remarkable, but these figures do not stand alone. Looking across the water to the European countries we find that between 1898 and 1904 the number of sheep in Austria dropped from 5,026,398 to 2,621,026; in France, from 22,616,547 to 17,954,230; in Germany, from 24,999,406 to 9,692,501; in Hungary, from 15,076,997 to 8,122,681; in Russia, from 51,822,238 to 45,497,621. In Argentina, which has a sheep population of about 75,000,000, the gains and losses practically offset each other. It is safe to say that since 1873 the flocks of the world have declined 100,000,000 head, or about 3,000,000 head a year.

Various theories have been evolved to explain the disappearance of the sheep. One that has gained some acceptance has been that the fondness of the people for mutton has gradually been increasing, and that therefore the world has been eating up its sheep faster than they have been able to multiply. The American Consul at Cardiff, Wales has been writing on this subject and he attributes the disappearance of the sheep to "the modern method of studying Hebrew history and literature." "This," he says, "has brought to light the fact of the preponderance of mutton in the meat diet of the Hebrews from the earliest times, a preponderance that accounts in part for the character of their civilization and their persistence as a race." Other theories are also put forward. It is claimed that in some countries the dread of trichina has led the population to shift in part from pork to mutton; in other countries the dread of tuberculosis has caused some shift from beef to mutton. Still another reason has been the movement of the agricultural classes to the cities. They are said to bring with them their acquired fondness for mutton, and are better able to gratify it in their new home.

These theories are all interesting, and some of them are quite ingenious, but none of them will quite satisfy the practical man. If it is true that during the past twenty or thirty years the appetite of meat eaters has gradually been inclining toward a greater fondness for mutton, this would have been a factor that long ago would have made for an increase in the world's flocks rather than for their diminution. The high price of

wheat has never driven grain growers into milling their seed wheat and reducing the number of acres devoted to this cereal; likewise the same rule holds true in every other line of production; and there is no reason to suspect that the thrifty spirit that prevents every other industry from committing suicide on account of a slight increase in demand is absent in the sheep industry.

The foolishness of the theories referred to above grows upon one as he considers how rapidly flocks may be increased if the circumstances seem to make such a demand. Expecting only one lamb from each ewe each year, and only half of the young to be ewes, we find that, if all the females were kept, the sheep stock of the world at the end of a single decade would be rather more than 56 times as great as at the beginning, and at the end of twenty years it would be 3,136 times as large as at the commencement. This makes no allowance for the death of ewes, but this little incident would be offset many times by the number of twins that would occur. Nor would the world be starving for mutton while such an increase was being accomplished, because for every ewe lamb there would be a ram lamb, and soon we would have more roast lamb on our tables than we would have mint sauce to cover. This is only plain mathematics, and it shows how some of the explanations in regard to the disappearance of the sheep fail to explain. There are other reasons, the real ones, and no doubt they would be as various as are the different countries in which we have beheld the forsaking of the shepherd's calling.

From a purely sentimental standpoint the lessening of the world's flocks is to be regretted. There is genuine poetry in pastoral life, and no other class of animal seems to so grace the landscape or give such an air of docility to our farm yards. But from the practical point of view as well, the disappearance of the sheep is to be regretted. It is a weed destroyer and a money maker, and it is yet bound to regain its old-time importance in our agricultural economy.

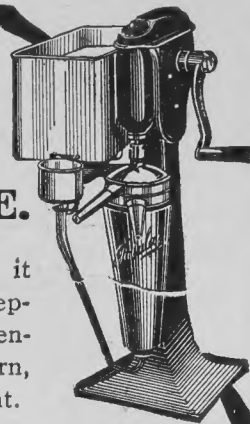
A few facts in connection with the market demand for mutton in our own western provinces may be of interest. From across the line about 70,000 head of sheep are each year brought into British Columbia, and during the past winter practically all the mutton sold on the Winnipeg market has come from Ontario, Prince Edward Island or some of the other eastern provinces. Besides this, about one thousand carcasses each week have been brought to our western market from almost half way around the world, coming from Australia and New Zealand, the number of these imported annually being in excess of the entire sheep stock of the province of Manitoba.

It is true that there have been and are difficulties in the way of the progress of the sheep industry, but it would seem as though the inducements to go into sheep-keeping in Western Canada were never greater than they are today.

Among the cities of Western Canada Edmonton has something unique in the way of a railway. This is an incline railway running up the steep slope of the hill leading from the river up to the town. Ever since Edmonton first came into being the haul up and down this hill has been an awkward undertaking, and during wet weather it was dangerous as well. The cars are designed to accommodate both people and teams.

Eastern Canada seems to have gone to some extent into the "green goods" business. We have frequently observed the tendency in connection with apple shipments sent west, and now the old country produce exchanges are complaining that the cheese being sent across the water from Eastern Canada are too green. We hope that the cheese are not also wormy and scabby as are some of the apples.

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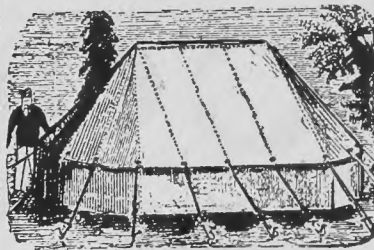
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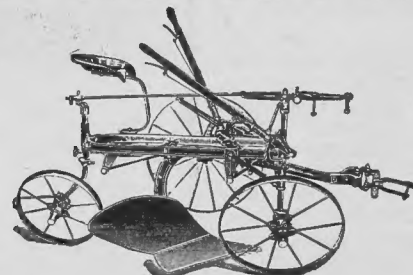
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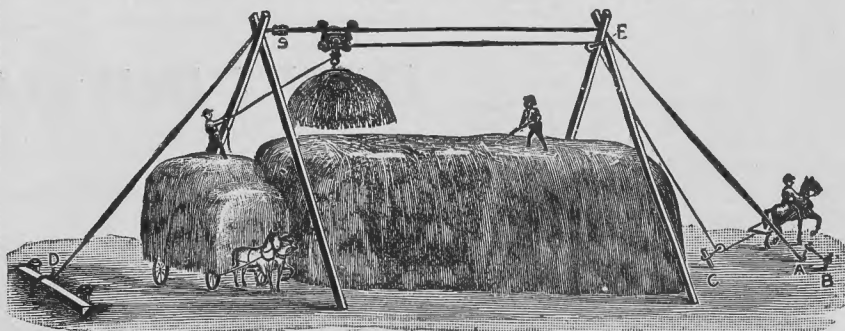
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Introduction to Series of Articles Dealing with the Science and Practices of Dairying.

By "The Professor at the
Milking Stool."

"Nor want of herbage make the dairy fail
But every season fills the foaming pail."

In these modern times men must be able not only to fill a want, but to create wants. A merchant said to his clerks recently that he expected them to sell goods which people wanted, but also goods which they did not want. As a result of careful study of the forces which are elevating farmers, we conclude that no one "lift" is equal to the "press" elevator which is continually lifting men and women on the farm to greater heights, whereby they become more useful, breathe purer air, and have broader views of life. Yet it is true, and always will be true that "Hills peep o'er hills and Alps on Alps arise," in the field of learning. Nowhere is this more true than on the farm. Of agriculture, someone has said, "unless science makes progress, practice marks time." To enable the man who is "marking time" on the dairy farm and in the creamery and cheesery to "make progress" shall be one of the objects of these articles. The written word, next to the living, vitalising, spoken word, is one of the greatest factors for influencing men. The great advantage which the writer has over the speaker is that he can reach a large number of persons, whereas the speaker can reach but a few, owing to the limitations of the human voice.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF DEMOCRACY.

While realizing the world wide influence of the "press" and admitting that it reaches the humblest homes of the people, "where the nation of every country dwells," according to John Bright, we at the same time feel that this same "press" is the greatest aristocracy of democracy. High and low, rich and poor, humble and haughty, wise and unwise, great and small, hunter and hunted, truth and falsehood, scientist and practist—all are knocking for admittance to the sanctum of the aristocratic pressman. As a rule, he regulates the knob satisfactorily, so that all who are deserving may enter in. May the day never come when the door of the agricultural pressroom shall be closed to the rights of the farmer, and open only to the encroaching, plutocracy and pedigreed aristocracy.

Among the foremost agricultural nations of the earth may be placed those who occupy the northern half of the American Continent—two nations, yet one in sentiment, aims and ambition. "Our Lady of the Snows" is not jealous of her southern neighbor. There is room for both in the land discovered by Columbus. A healthy rivalry will do both good. We are quite willing to admit that our first teachers in dairying came from the New England States, but those, or their forbears came from the Mother Land, so we are one in spirit. The pupil, however, has made such strides in learning that he is now teacher, to a greater or less extent for all the dairy world. Not only does Canada send her sons as teachers to many of the dairy nations of the earth, but these nations send representatives to Canada to be taught the science and practice of agriculture and dairying. Then too, in order to be the "Heir of all the Ages," Canada's sons visit all dairy countries, at no small expense to themselves, in order to glean from the fields of dairy knowledge.

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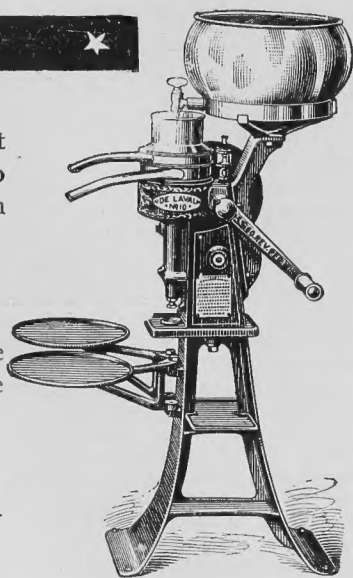
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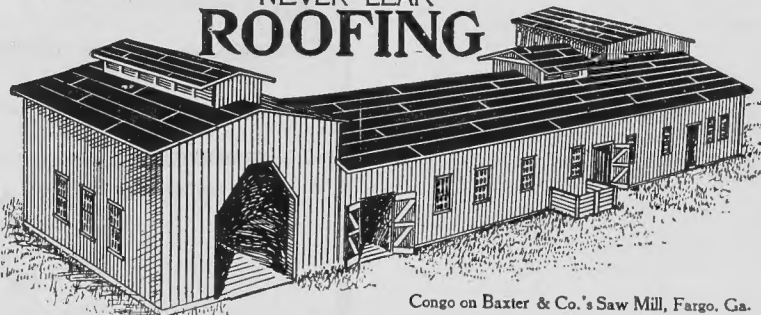
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ROOFING



Congo on Baxter & Co.'s Saw Mill, Fargo, Ga.

CONGO ROOFING is made for all weathers. An unusually severe storm won't hurt it. An extraordinary hot spell won't hurt it. An extra long cold snap won't hurt it. It will stand any kind of exposure. It is the "Never-leak-roof"—the kind that stays right after it gets old as well as when it is new.

CONGO ROOFING is a real protection to any building. Some roofings are nothing but paper that will take a layer of paint or coating. In that case the paint is your real roof, and when it wears off, the roof is ruined. It is an actual fact that many so-called roofings will dissolve under the action of water if not protected by the paint or coating.

Congo Roofing is a different proposition. The weather finds no way in which to attack it.

RAIN cannot damage it because there is nothing in it that is affected by water in any way. If Congo Roofing were put at the bottom of a pond, the water would never disintegrate it.

AIR can't damage it because there is nothing in it that is volatile—noth-

ing that will evaporate. If Congo Roofing were hung out like a flag for years, so that the air could get at both sides of it, it would stay just as pliable and elastic as when new.

CLIMATE can't change it because there is nothing in it that is affected by either heat or cold. The heat on roofs in summer is often terrific, and in winter the snow thaws and freezes there for weeks, but Congo has never shown any effects of such exposure.

IT can't rot because there is nothing in it that can decompose. It is because we know the nature of the materials we use that we venture to say that Congo Roofing is practically indestructible.

PEOPLE who buy Congo Roofing for a building once, don't buy any more in after years—for that building—because it is there to stay, although the roof costs but little. They do buy more for their other roofs. Everyone who tries Congo is soon a convert, and he becomes more enthusiastic the longer he waits for the roof to wear out.

EVERY foot of Congo Roofing is carefully inspected as it comes off the machine. No imperfect rolls are allowed to leave the factory. Every pound of the material that enters into the composition is carefully tested before being used, and strictly held to standard. Should it fail in the slightest way, it is immediately discarded.

Congo Roofing is handsome in appearance, being of a uniform slate-grey color.

CONGO ROOFING is put up in rolls 36 inches wide. Each roll contains 108 square feet, sufficient to cover 100 square feet and allow for a two-inch lap.

The rolls are finished with an attractive wrapper and label, and are capped with a special metal cap to protect the ends of the roofing. A steel rod runs through the center to hold the caps and cement securely in place.

SUFFICIENT Congo cement, nails and tin caps for applying are neatly packed in the center of each roll, so that you pay nothing for extras.

CONGO ROOFING is easy to apply. Skilled labor is not necessary. You don't have to hire an expert to help. If you can drive a nail you can do all the work that is necessary.

FREE SAMPLE

Don't buy your roofing until you examine a sample of Congo; and remember, Congo samples are not special pieces prepared for the purpose, but are cut from our regular stock.

We mention this because Congo is so attractive looking, so tough and pliable, that people sometimes think the samples must be specially prepared.

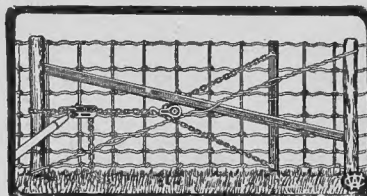
UNION ROOFING M'FG. CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Successors to Buchanan Foster Co.

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UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.



HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Dept. O Hamilton, Ontario. Winnipeg, Manitoba.



bulletins and reports from the various agricultural experiment stations, dairy associations, and dairy organizations, as a text; also letters received which are of a semi-public character. No method of teaching has so well withstood the test of ages as has the expository method based on a text. A person who speaks or writes without a text, or whose remarks (spoken or written) are based on nothing, usually says nothing. We shall use the text method largely. We shall try to avoid "that pettiness of pedantic specialism" and also try to steer clear of the "verbal wind-bag." If we may be allowed to say so, we think that there is a tendency among writers on agricultural topics to be too grave in their methods of treating farming topics. We are inclined to consider it good advice to "mingle a little of the wine of sentiment with the cold, clear, spring water of utilitarianism," hence, shall try to enliven articles with apt quotations, wit and humor. Life on the farm and in the factory has not much poetry or humor about it, despite the amount of both which has been written with reference to agriculture. On investigation it will be found that the poets and humorists have seldom been those who are tillers of the soil, or who make their living by actually doing the work of the farm or factory.

The farmer and the factoryman feels to a certain extent the effects of that killing isolation which is the bane of country life. He longs for "a kind of a sort of a something" which to some extent, is supplied by the weekly paper. If a spice of humor be present, all the better.

CRITICISM, A PURIFYING PROCESS.

Criticism may be of two kinds—destructive or constructive. Most persons judge a critic to be a destructive person, whereas the chief aim of a critic should be constructive, i.e., building up, improving. Sometimes it is necessary to entirely destroy in order to obtain a good foundation for a suitable building. It is not wise to put new wine into old bottles, or build new buildings on worthless foundations. Criticism is a fire that purges the dross or impurities. If used wisely, it is one of the greatest benefactors of mankind. A public man who cannot endure criticism is scarcely fitted for his position. Articles of a public nature are the better for having passed through the fire of criticism. Mutual admiration societies seldom accomplish permanent public good.

In a word, we trust to be of service to the farmer (or milk producer), the manufacturer (maker of cheese and

butter), distributor (milk vendors, carriers, etc.), and the marketers (buyers and sellers of dairy goods). All these have the "er" (one who does) ending to the name of their occupation. Each and all are dependent one on the other. It is impossible to separate them. They stand or fall together. This is an age for doing. There is very little room for those who "sit and sing themselves away to everlasting bliss." To help the "er" people, or the people who do things, shall be the object of "the Professor at the Milking Stool."

"If you're rough and use him like a dog.
Depend upon it, he'll remain incog."

The Cost of Building a Creamery

The cost of building and equipping a creamery has recently been dealt with by the U. S. Department of Agriculture which has sent out a press bulletin on the subject. The figures vary somewhat in different localities, but a fair idea in regard to his matter may be had from the following, quoted from this bulletin:

"An investigation of the creamery business in several States by the United States Department of Agriculture has shown that the cause of many of the failures in creameries was due to a lack of sufficient number of cows, which should not be less than 400, and others failed because of improper organization, in the case of co-operative creameries, and excessive cost of building and equipment. Many creameries have cost about twice their actual worth, and were not of the type suited to the locality in which they were built.

"The cost of a building about 28 by 48 feet will vary from \$800 to \$1,400, dependent upon the locality, the construction, and the cost of material and labor. Such a building usually consists of a main work room, engine and boiler room (including space for a refrigerator machine), coal room, refrigerator, store room, and office.

"Machinery for a hand-separator plant, consisting of 15-horsepower boiler, 10-horsepower engine, combination churn with a capacity of 600 pounds of butter, and other necessary apparatus, will cost approximately \$1,200. Machinery for a whole milk plant will cost about \$1,850. This equipment will handle from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of butter per day. If a refrigerating machine is included the cost will be from \$600 to \$1,000 more.

"The total cost of a creamery would therefore vary from \$2,000 for a simple hand-separator plant without artificial refrigeration where material and labor are cheap, to \$4,250 for a whole milk plant including artificial refrigeration and a higher cost of labor and material."

A new creamery is being opened at Vermilion, Alta.

It is impossible to make choice June butter from the cream of a cow that has lain in her own filth in a corral all night.

Faith in the Soil.

The writer has stood on fields in the Old World, fields of marvelous fertility, some of them more fertile than ever he has seen in America, and thought, "How rich these lands are, and yet they are more than a hundred years old;" thought that and thought again and said: "Why, yes, indeed they are more than 500 years old;" thought again, and almost shivered as the immensity came over him and said: "Why, yes, a thousand years ago this was an old field and yet it is more fertile than anything in America today."

Ah, reader, awaken! Get new faith in that soil of yours, and add to faith good works. Feed animals, save the manures, feed the land, drain it if it is wet, plant clovers, sow alfalfa, grow fewer acres of corn and more bushels. Plant faith, love and good works in that field and see how much more beautiful it will be as a virgin. —Jos. E. Wing, in Breeders' Gazette.

DO YOU WANT THE PROOF OF THE STATEMENT WE MAKE ABOUT THE MAGNET CREAM SEPARATOR?

WE HAVE IT!

Father Masse recommends the MAGNET.

Barachois, Westmoreland Co., N. B.

31st January, 1906.

The Petrie Mfg. Co., Limited,
St. John, N. B.

Gentlemen:

I would strongly advise any farmer keeping two or more cows to purchase a "MAGNET" Cream Separator. The Separator I use is the "MAGNET," and I only keep two cows. The "MAGNET" is easy to turn and clean, and I consider it a strong serviceable machine.

Wishing you great success, I remain Yours truly;

(sgd) E. NAP MASSE, Parish Priest.

On page four of our Catalog you will see what Mr. F. W. Hodson, formerly Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada says about its work. Write him at Toronto, we feel sure he would answer any enquiries you might make. Also write Mr. Geo. L. Telfer, Paris, Ont., the well known breeder and importer of Southdown and Hampshire Sheep, who purchased the first "MAGNET" that we built, and has used it steadily for ten years. Mr. W. S. Dykeman, St. George, has used the second "MAGNET" that we built for ten years, write him.

We could give you the names of thousands of satisfied users of the "MAGNET," but select these, just because they have the first machines made. If further proof is wanted you can arrange for a trial of the "MAGNET" in your dairy. Remember the "MAGNET" is the only machine that has the double support to the bowl, strong gears, and one piece skimmer.

Write for 1908 Catalog.

THE PETRIE MFG. CO. LTD.,

Winnipeg, Man.

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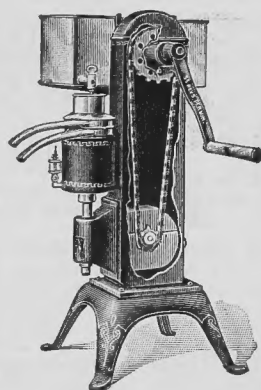
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Here's a Farmer's Friend

The Champion Cream Separator

"The machine that has never been defeated in a contest." Reasonable in price. Low milk vat. High crank. Turns slow and easy. Skims all the cream, and does it quietly. It's to your interest, Mr. Farmer, to see this before buying any other.

Write us or see our agent for catalog and testimonials.

TUDHOPE, ANDERSON & CO.
162 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

C. C. MacDonald, Factory Representative, 141 Bannatyne St., Winnipeg.



EASIEST RUNNING

Notice that the steel spindle, which is the sole support of the bowl, revolves in a socket fitted with ball bearings.

The bowl thus hangs free, and plainly cannot get out of balance. This socket is the only point of friction; and it is this arrangement that makes the Melotte run so much easier than any other separator.

While turning easiest, the Melotte has likewise proved itself to be most efficient and most durable. It will be worth dollars to you to investigate it. Write for catalog A and the name of our agent.

Melotte Separator Co.

WINNIPEG.

CALGARY.

Agents for "Ideal" Gasoline Engines

THE 1908 IMPROVEMENTS

KEEP THE

U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR

Far in Advance of all Competitors.

Combines the thousand and one recognized superior features (over all other makes) with new and marked improvements in construction, which make the handling of milk still easier, quicker and more profitable.

Since tests with the leading makes of separators of the world have proven the U. S. to

Hold World's Record for Clean Skimming

for fifty consecutive runs, what more is necessary to prove to the doubtful purchaser on what machine to decide?

Write to-day for "Catalogue No. 110" and any desired particulars

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
Bellows Falls, Vt.

Distributing warehouses at: Chicago, Ill., La Crosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., Toledo, O., Salt Lake City, Utah, Denver, Colo., San Francisco, Cal., Spokane, Wash., Portland, Ore., Buffalo, N.Y., Auburn, Me., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Quebec, Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont., Calgary, Alta.





Chicken Fountains.

Little chicks, and big ones too, need plenty of good clean water to drink. A good drink is really about the first thing that a little chick does need. Most people get along by using shallow pans or the tin lids of baking powder cans, etc. These, of course, answer the purpose and possess the quality of being shallow, which is necessary. Otherwise the little chicks might fall in and soon drown. These small pans will hold only a small amount of water and when the sun is bright the water is soon evaporated and many times they are not filled again as soon as they should be. On hot days chickens thus suffer greatly by not having plenty of water to drink. Even if the pans are filled as soon as dry, they are very objectionable and it takes an endless lot of time to keep them all filled and almost all country people know what it is to have to feed, water, and care for a flock of chickens along with all the other chores and work that must be done on farms.

As might be expected there are numerous kinds and styles of sanitary, and otherwise, poultry drinking fountains made and advertised. The most of them are good and their use is preferable to the continual care of filling watering pans where fountains are not used. They may not all look alike and may not be all painted the same color, but the principle upon which the most of them are made is the same, and that principle can be made use of by any farmer's wife, just as well as by the maker of patent drinking fountains, for no government has ever yet given any person the exclusive right to make use of the law of gravitation.

Here is the way to make a drinking fountain in about two minutes right at home. Take one of those shallow pans and a big bottle, or a jug; fill the bottle full of water and invert it over the pan. The water will run out into the pan until the mouth of the bottle is covered, when it will stop. That is your drinking fountain. As long as your bottle or jug is airtight, no water will run out as long as the mouth of the bottle or jug is under water. As soon as the water is lowered in the pan more will run out of the bottle to keep the mouth covered.

Try it and see how perfectly it works. Large bottles, say half-gallon sizes, are very handy to use for they will hold water enough to last for awhile and as they are transparent it only requires a glance to tell when they need refilling. Two or three of these waterers placed about the poultry yard will solve the water fountain question. It is a good plan to tie strings to the bottles for guys to keep them from being blown or knocked over.

Preserving Eggs in Lime Water.

On a number of former occasions we have given the particulars of the water glass method of preserving eggs. There are, however, a number of other recipes that may be followed, one of which is given below:

Eggs will keep for twelve months in properly prepared lime water. The lime water is prepared by slaking 1 lb. of freshly burnt quicklime with a small quantity of water; the milk of lime so formed is stirred into 5 gallons (50 lbs.) of water. After the mixture has been kept well stirred for a few hours it is allowed to settle. The supernatant liquid, which is now saturated lime water, is drawn off and poured over the eggs previously placed in a crock or water-tight barrel. As exposure to the air tends to precipitate the lime (as carbonate), and thus weaken the solution, the

vessel containing the eggs should be kept well covered. The air may be excluded by a covering of sweet oil or by sacking, upon which a paste of lime is spread. If, after a time, there is any noticeable precipitation of the lime, the water should be drawn or syphoned off and replaced with a further quantity newly prepared. The eggs should be completely immersed throughout the whole period of preservation. Although not necessary to the preservation of eggs in a sound condition, a temperature of 40° Fahr. to 50° Fahr., will, no doubt, materially assist towards retaining a good flavor or rather in arresting that "stale" flavor so characteristic of packed eggs.

Do not forget to make proper use of the hen manure. Hen manure is the richest in the elements used by the plant of all the manures produced on the farm. When cleaning out the hen house during the winter or spring the best place to scatter the manure is generally over the garden.

If there are signs of lice on the little chicks, insect powder (pyrethrum) can be dusted on them. Where lice are suspected, or whether suspected or not, it is a good plan to make frequent examinations. Under the wings and thighs are favorite hiding places for the vermin, and that is a good place to commence the search. The insect destroyer will not hurt the chicks. Lard and kerosene may be rubbed on the old hens, under their wings and inside their thighs, but it is a little severe for the youngsters.

All the component parts of the Gourlay piano are so nicely balanced as to make up the perfect whole, the case or outer covering of the Gourlay being in keeping with the sweet beautiful harmonies of sound it encompasses.

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Glass Valve

SPRAY PUMPS

PUMPS

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HAY TOOLS

of all kinds. Write for Circulars and Prices.

Myers Stayon Flexible Door Hangers

with steel roller bearings, easy to push and to pull, cannot be thrown off the track—hence its name—“Stayon.” Write for descriptive circular and prices. Exclusive agency given to right party who will buy in quantity.

F. E. MYERS & BRO.
Ashland, Ohio.

J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Winnipeg,
Representatives for Western Canada.



AGENTS

YOU can't beat the Nursery Stock proposition when you've a good firm behind you. Pelham Nursery Co.'s reputation does half the selling. Every piece of stock offered is guaranteed hardy and the varieties for Western Canada are all recommended by the Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms. All kinds of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Fruit Trees—Small Fruits—Forest Seedlings and Seed Potatoes. Government certificate accompanies every shipment. Reliable Agents wanted in all parts of the West—whole or part time—pay weekly—outfit (including handsomely lithographed plate book) free. Write Agency Department. **PELHAM NURSERY CO.,** Toronto, for particulars.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at rate of \$2.00 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than three months, and must be paid for in advance.

PLUNKETT'S CHAMPION SNOW WHITE ROCKS. Win every First and Special including Grand Challenge Cups and Gold Medals, at the recent Manitoba and Winnipeg Shows. A few of their scores are as follows: 95, 94½, 94½. Judge Sheilbarger stated that my birds were good enough to win at any show in America. Eggs from my best pens \$3.00 per setting or two for Five Dollars. Geo. Plunkett, Neepawa, Man.

H. E. WABY, Enderby, B.C. We are in a position to supply eggs from our laying and exhibition strains of S. C. Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons. Our eggs are hatching well, and we can please you; three pens of each breed, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.50 per 15 eggs.

J. F. DAVIS, Grenfell, Sask. Light Brahmas, Barred Rock, B. B. R. Game Bantams, Bronze Turkeys, Pearl Guineas, Toulouse Embden and Brown Chinese Geese, and Pekin Ducks, Homer, White Fantail and Magpie Pigeons. Eggs in season and stock for sale.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, the great winter layers. Do you want the best? I have them: 1st and 2nd Cockerel at Neepawa; 1st Hen, 1st and 2nd Cockerel, 3rd Pullet, 2nd Pen, at Winnipeg. A few cockerels left. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. C. E. Ward, Box 45, Portage la Prairie, Man.

JOHN STRACHAN, Crandall, Man., breeder of prize-winning S. L. Wyandottes and large sized Pekin Ducks. Stock all sold, but am now booking orders for eggs for hatching. My breeding stock are farm raised and have the run. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write now.

S.C. BLACK ORPINGTONS, won the Rutherford \$100 cup, gold medal and several specials Edmonton 1908. Heavy layers. Stock and eggs for sale. \$3.00 per setting. A. H. Karan, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

R. D. LAING, Stonewall, Man., after June 1st, will offer Minorca and B. P. Rock eggs at \$1.25 per 15; \$2.00 per 25; or \$4.00 per 50. Don't keep hens; make them keep you by sending to me for eggs.

MRS. GEO. SHAW PAGE'S Prize winning strain of Buff Orpingtons. Eggs \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30. Member Orpington Club of Canada. President Sask. Poultry Association, Moosomin, Sask.

RHODE ISLAND REDS and "Mammoth Buff Rocks" nine entries, eight prizes, Manitoba's largest shows, 1908. Eggs \$1.00 up. Prime Red Cockerels \$1.50. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards Oakville, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from my prize winning White Wyandottes and Black Javas, \$2.00 per 13. 15 prizes and 3 specials at Manitoba Poultry Show. Some good Cockerels and Pullets for sale. John Kitson, Macdonald, Man.

W. H. GEE, breeder of S. C. Buff Orpingtons. At the recent Sask. Poultry Show I won 8 prizes in this class. I have two breeding pens. Eggs \$5 and \$2 per setting of 15 eggs. Address, Box 128, Regina, Sask.

BLACK MINORCAS S.C. Eggs for sale from large sized show birds which won at Brandon shows these last few years. \$3 per 13. Also eggs from splendid Silver Grey Dorkings, \$3 per 13. Apply, Andrew Mutter, Brandon, Man.

MRS. A. COOPER, Treesbank, Man. I offer this seasons breeding stock of Pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks at a bargain. As layers they cannot be beaten. Ship C.P.R. or C.N.R.

NEIL WILSON, Minto, Man., S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Choice birds, nothing but the best of colors. Also Black Minorcas. Eggs for sale from either, \$1.50 per 13, or \$5.00 for 52.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—I have some of my well known stock for sale. Cockerels \$1.75 each. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Ed. Brown, Boissevain, Man.

GEORGE H. WARDELL, breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Grove Hill strain direct Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 15. Address Louise Bridge, P. O.

S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively. A limited number of eggs from a selected pen, \$2.00 per setting. A. C. McLennan, Crystal City, Man.

SCARTH'S S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. Sacrifice sale. 50 Hens, 8 Cocks and Cockerels from our breeding pens, must be cleared at once. W. F. Scarth & Sons, Virden, Man.

W. WYANDOTTES—Royal strain. None better in the West. Splendid stock for sale. Eggs \$2 per 13, or \$5 per 39. F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

E. H. SHARPE, Franklin, Man. Breeder of choice Barred Rocks exclusively of H. W. Hodgkinson's prize-winning strain. Eggs \$1.50 per 13; \$4.00 per 50; \$6.00 per 100.

A. T. MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalogue mailed free.

G. H. GRUNDY Virden, Man., breeder and exhibitor of Barred Plymouth Rocks. A large number of choice Cockerels for sale. Look these at the coming poultry show.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS—the hen that lays is the hen that pays. Prize-winners, non setters. 15 eggs \$1.50, \$5.00 per 100. Good hatch guaranteed. W. J. Heaslip, Glenboro, Man.

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS, \$2.00 per setting of 13, from prize-winning Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, noted winter layers. H. W. Ball, 712 Rosser Ave., Brandon, Man.

WILLIS, BARRED ROCK SPECIALIST, Saskatchewan Poultry Farm. Birds sold. Eggs \$3.00 per setting. Seed potatoes, Gold Coin, Carman, Rochester Rose.—Boharm, Sask.

C. F. WATSON, Barnsley, Man. Pure Bred Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rose Comb White Leghorns, Farm Raised. Eggs for hatching \$1.00 per 13, \$5.00 per hundred.

H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man., breeder of prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks Correspondence solicited.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—No more eggs for this season. Will have young stock for sale. T. A. McLanis, Regina.

D. HILTS, Rocanville, Sask. S. C. Brown and White Leghorns and B. Rocks. Eggs \$1.00 per 15.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON eggs from standard prize-winning stock, \$2.00 for 13. M. F. Clarke, 295 Young Street, Winnipeg.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 per setting. Good stock, free range. McNaughton Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

THOS. L. BROWN, Vermilion, Alta., breeder and importer of prize-winning Rhode Island Reds. Eggs \$2.00 per 15.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS

Eggs for Hatching. Pen No. 1 headed by 1st cock at Manitoba Poultry Show, 1908, with four of my best hens and six grand pullets, \$5 per 15. Infertile eggs replaced, ready April 1st.

Pen No. 2 headed by 1st cockerel at Manitoba Poultry Show, at Brandon, 1907, with 10 fine pullets, \$3.00 per 15, ready April 1st.

From a flock with free range, headed by larger good colored males, \$2.00 per 15, \$8.00 per hundred. Can ship from this flock at once. Won all firsts and specials at Manitoba Poultry Show at Neepawa, 1908.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Meadows, Man.

Another Great Victory for Hodgkinson's Undisputed Champion Barred Rocks

At the Manitoba Poultry Show, held at Neepawa, Feb. 1908, with all the leading breeders in the Province competing, my birds won as follows: Exhibition Pens—first and second, (each and every Barred Rock in the show competing). Cocks—first, second and third. Cockerels—second, third and fourth. Pullets—second, third, and third Hen. Specials—Silver Cup for the highest scoring Cockerel and Pullet. Set of Carvers for the highest Scoring Cock. \$5.00 cash for highest scoring Exhibition Pen. \$10.00 cash for the most prizes in the largest class shown. 4th year in succession at this Show, 1st in Exhibition Pen. 3 times out of four, 1st on Cockerel, and 3 times first in succession on Hen. Last year at the Manitoba Poultry Show held at Brandon, won four firsts out of a possible five. A few Cockerels left at \$3 and \$5 each. Eggs from the best matings I ever owned \$3 per setting or two settings for \$5. Order early. H. W. Hodgkinson, Neepawa, Man.

WEST'S BARRED ROCKS.

Bred for Utility, Exhibition and laying Eggs. will advertise you at your next show by winning for you the Big Prizes. They are doing so for others. Your opportunity is now when you can get 26 eggs for \$3.00. Remember that in the past many prize winners at the winter shows were hatched in June. This is a rare opportunity to get eggs from Chicago Prize Winners, and the very best strain of birds bred in the United States. I practice the double mating.

R. M. WEST, Glenboro, Man.

George Wood - Holland, Man.

BREEDER OF BARRED ROCKS
My birds made a clean sweep at the Winnipeg Poultry Show, 1906.
A few good Cockerels still for sale.
Eggs \$3.00 per 13- \$5.00 for 26



BEFORE STARTING ON A JOURNEY

do you ever take into consideration the advantages of travelling over a **DOUBLE TRACK LINE?** The Grand Trunk Railway system is the only Double Track Line between Chicago, London, Niagara Falls, Toronto and Montreal.

FIRST CLASS SERVICE FINEST EQUIPMENT

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260 Portage Ave. Phone 7098.



Live Stock Prizes at Dominion Fair.

We have received a copy of the premium list of the Dominion Fair to be held at Calgary. A look through its pages shows that very liberal prizes are to be hung up in the live stock departments. The aged Clydesdale stallion prizes run as follows: \$75, \$50, \$30, \$15; brood mares are \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10. A full list of 17 sections appears for this breed for 13 of which there are money prizes and for 4 gold medals. Shires have 14 sections with cash prizes and one gold medal. The prizes are somewhat smaller than for the Clydes, yet they total up to \$415 in cash. Percherons have the same cash prizes as the Shires, but have also a very long list of gold medals and silver cups in the specials. There are also classes for the Belgian and Suffolk Punch, among the heavy draught pure breeds. For aged Shorthorn bulls the prizes run \$45, \$30, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5, and there are no less than 33 sections in the premium list for this breed, every one of which bears money prizes. Herefords, Angus and Galloways are all offered the same amount of money. We cannot go through the list but enough has been said to show the level maintained.

The Winnipeg Prize List.

The prize list for the coming Winnipeg Fair announces a liberal lot of premiums for the stockmen. The prize money in many of the classes has been increased over what it was last year. In the breeding classes for Clydesdales \$1123 is being offered in prize money this year as against \$685 last year. In the Clydesdale classes last year the prizes offered for aged stallions ran \$75, \$50, \$30, \$20; this year the prizes run \$100, \$60, \$30, \$20, \$10, with proportionate increases for the other sections. The Shire, Belgian and Suffolk prize lists are practically unchanged, while the Percheron list is increased from \$110 last year to \$311 this year. Some of the other horse classes have also been slightly increased. In the cattle classes some increases over last year in prize money offered are noted. In Shorthorns, for aged bulls, the prizes last year ran: \$40, \$25, \$15, \$10, \$5, \$5; this year they run \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10, \$5, with proportionate increases in many of the other sections. Slight increases have been made in the Hereford, Angus and Galloway lists but the prizes for the dairy breeds remain practically the same. The same liberal showing is provided for all the sheep and swine classes as well as for the poultry exhibits.

Alberta Purebred Stock Show and Sale.

Alberta's eighth annual show and auction sale of pure bred cattle and her fourth annual provincial fat stock show were held in the pavilion at Victoria Park, Calgary, May 19 to 22. The show opened with a rainy day, and chilly, but nevertheless there was a good sized crowd of spectators and intending buyers present when the judging began. Duncan Anderson judged the classes and in the fat stock show demonstrated to the crowd in many instances his reasons for placing. The auctioneer, S. W. Paisley, Lacombe, Alta., sold the cattle after the judging was completed.

Pure Bred Bull Sale.

The quality of the animals offered for sale was not what it should have

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

H. H. SIMPSON, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Berestord, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Nobleman (imp.). Seven choice bull calves, also cows and heifers for sale.

M. C. WEIGHTMAN, Lindsfern Stock Farm, Menteith, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Yorkshire swine. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

JOHN WISHART, Prospect Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, and Hackneys. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Write or phone for wants.

TURNBULL & GOEDBLOED, Laurier, Man., breeders of high-class Shorthorns. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Bulls won first Neepawa, second Brandon.

FINLAY McRAE, Crystal Valley Stock Farm, Brandon, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Several young bulls and one stock bull, 4 years old also cows and heifers, for sale. Several young grade cows for sale.

R. JOHNSTON, Radisson Pure Bred Stock Farm, Radisson, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young bulls and hogs for sale.

FRANK WOODCOCK, Willow Creek Farm, Chater, Man., breeder of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Clydesdale horses. Young stock for sale.

COLIN D. REX, Parlington Farm, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by imported Baron's Pride = 28855 =.

CLYDESDALES, imported and home bred. Traynor Brothers, Meadow Lawn Farm, Condie, Sask.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire pigs. Young stock for sale.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro', Sask., breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

T. W. ROBSON, Thorndale Stock Farm, Manitou, Man., has for sale 20 young bulls, and a few females.

THOS. JASPER, Roseland Stock Farm, Harding, Man., breeder and importer of Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

PAUL & McFARLANE, Springburn Farm, Moose Jaw, Sask., breeders and importers of Clydesdales.

JOHN L'CAN, Bethany, Man., Breeder of Shorthorns. 7 young bulls for sale, sired by Lord Loggans (imp.).

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep. Write wants.

E. F. DOBBYN, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle.

McCLELLAND & SONS, Hazelhurst Stock Farm, Letellier, Man., breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Write.

W. J. McComb, Beresford, Man., importer and breeder of Red Polled Cattle, the farmer's cow.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires and Barred Rocks. Stock for sale.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Yorkshire swine, Jersey and Shorthorn cattle, Shire horses and Pekin Ducks.

BANTING STOCK FARM, Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Tamworths, T. E. M. Banting Wawanesa, Man. Phone 85.

McGILL Bros., "Buncloody Stock Farm" Carroll P.O. Man. Breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

W. HARRY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of high class Ayrshires, Yorkshires Black Minorca, and White Wyandotte poultry.

BRIER ROSE STOCK FARM, pure bred Berkshires, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys. Wm. Curry, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

W. J. McFADDAN, Methven, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas.

GEO. GORDON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

T. D. TAYLOR, Mount Pleasant Farm, Minnedosa, Man., Shorthorns and Berkshires.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for Sale.

GUS. WIGHT, Evergreen Farm, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

JOHN SCHARFF, Hartney, Man., breeder of Clydesdale Horses.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man.—Shorthorns. Young bulls at bargain prices.

W. L. McNAIR, Progress Point Farm, Keyes Man. Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

JOHN MATTHEWSON, Virden, Man., breeder of pure bred English Berkshires.

JAMES WANNOP, Laurence, Alta. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young Bulls for Sale.

F. MURDOCH, Springbank Farm, Greenway, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Young stock for sale in the various classes at reasonable rates.

SUFFOLK PUNCHES, Messrs. Jaques Bros., Lamerton P.O., Alta., importers and breeders. Stallions for sale. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Photos on application.

A. KILLOUGH, Riverside Farm, Pense, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire, Berkshire, and Tamworth swine. Stock always for sale.

W. M. GRAYSTON, Mount Pleasant, Newdale P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Write.

WEIGHTMAN & REID, West Hall, Man., breeders of Shire and Clydesdale horses. Young stallions and fillies for sale.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank Stock Farm, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Farm 7 miles from Elkhorn.

JOHN STRACHAN, Up Hill Stock Farm, Crandall, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES ANDREWS, Poplar View Farm, Carman, Man., Shorthorn breeder. Young male stock for sale.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Sask., Polled Angus cattle. Stock always for sale. Write me before buying.

A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

A. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, D. Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

W. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Man. Ayrshires, Berkshires and White Rocks. Booking orders. Young Ayrshires all sold. Write.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY, Griswold, Man., breeder of Leicester sheep. Write for prices.

R. C. McLAREN, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Cotswold sheep.

K. M. WEBSTER, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Nutana, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns. Bulls for sale.

E. B. TOWNSEND, Glenwood Farm, Yorkton, Sask., breeder of Hereford cattle.

JAS. STANCOMBE, Cartwright, Man., breeder Shorthorns, Yorkshires. Young bulls for sale.

G. W. ORSER, Wauchope, Sask. Choice Short horns of both sexes for sale.

THOS. McCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshires. Write your wants.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

T. H. PERDUE, Wild Rose Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire cattle. Young stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Sask., breeder Polled Angus, Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

SANBORN & CO., Drinkwater, Sask. Berkshires. Several young Boars for sale.

H. H. KEYS, Maple Avenue Farm, Pense, Sask. Angus cattle. Young stock for sale.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Battleford, Sask., breeder of Berkshires. Choice stock for sale.

ROBT. RUSSELL, Thornybank Farm, Deloraine, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Sask., breeder choice Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

A. & D. STEWART, Westbourne, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

P. B. McLAREN, Clearwater, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

J. SPROULE, Meadowlea Stock Farm, Minto Man. Imported Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, Qu'Appelle Sask., breeder of Berkshire swine.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder Prize winning English Berkshire Swine.

W. V. EDWARDS, Souris, Man., breeder of Berkshires and Jerseys.

HUGH GILMORE, Burnside Stock Farm, Pasqua, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales.

W. T. McPHERSON, Wadena, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire and Berkshire swine.

J. S. RENWICK, Carberry, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

FRANK MILBURN, Virden, Man., breeder of large English Berkshires.

D. McFARLANE, Oak Lake, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

J. S. GIBSON, Morden, Man., breeder of J. Clydesdales, Shorthorns, (Sire used Vain Baron No. 48584), high class B. P. Rocks. Stock for sale at all times.

JOS. CASWELL, Saskatoon, Sask., breeder of milking Shorthorns, Tamworths and Plymouth Rocks. Young stock for sale. Rye grass seed.

F. CHESLEY, Alexander, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Emancipator = 48050 = at head of herd. Write.

G. LESS FERGUSON, Avondale Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man. Shorthorns, Berks, Yorks, Young hogs for sale.

H. F. CALDWELL, Roslyn Stock Farm, Dauphin, Man., importer and breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale at all times.

POPLAR PARK HEREFORDS



THE LEADING HERD
OF
WESTERN CANADA.
Grand young bulls,
cows, heifers and
Pure Shetland
Ponies
FOR SALE
Also Pony Vehicles
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Middle Church P. O. (7 miles north
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The premier Herd of SCOTCH
SHORTHORNS in Western
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12 bulls from 12 months to 3 years, all sired
by imported SCOTCH BULLS. Several
out of imported dams.

W. S. LISTER,
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STAR FARM. SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by the
imported champion-
ship bull Allister.
This herd won twenty
firsts, fifteen seconds,
nine thirds, two silver cups and four
diplomas at Saskatoon, Regina and Prince
Albert summer fairs, 1907. Several bulls
for sale, a number of prize winners in the
lot. Farm one mile from station.

R. W. CASWELL,
Importer and breeder of Scotch Shorthorns.
Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth
Rocks.

Box 18, Saskatoon, Sask.



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No occasion to send to
the States. SAVE DUTY
AND DELAY. Orders
filled first mail. Prices
low as the lowest. Write
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A. B. CAIL, 425 Main Street, Winnipeg.

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Harding, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE

YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE

YORKSHIRE HOGS. A choice lot of young
pigs on hand, from stock that is bred right,
looks right and sells right.

JAMES BRAY

Portage la Prairie, Man.
BREEDER OF

Herefords, Shetlands

Berks and W. Leghorns

Imported Happy Christmas the Champion of
1906 and 1907 at head of herd. A nice bunch of
young pigs also a few sows to farrow in June for
sale now.

T. C. NORRIS, Live Stock Auctioneer GRISWOLD, MAN.

Thoroughly acquainted with the different
breeds of live stock and their values. Will
conduct sales anywhere in Manitoba or N.W.T.
on reasonable terms. Write before fixing date
of sale.

been. There were too many ordinary animals in the sale, consequently the prices bid generally were low, and a large number of animals remained unsold, not bringing the minimum price of \$50.00. Mr. Anderson declared that the cattle sold entirely too cheap, and he pointed out the fact that western cattlemen would pay \$200 and \$300 in Ontario for bulls which were not superior to the Alberta product that they were turning down at from one-quarter to one-third that price. Although John A. Turner's bull, Baron Robson, sold for \$400, the average price of the sale did not rule much above what range steers would bring. During the three days' pure bred sale, 111 animals sold for \$7,095, an average of \$63.90, the lowest price received in years. Herefords brought the best price, averaging \$64.80. The Shorthorns averaged \$64.28 and headed the list as to number. Six Aberdeen Angus were sold at an average of \$56 per head while one solitary Galloway brought just \$50.00.

Pure Bred Bull Show.

The awards in the pure bred cattle show were as follows:

SHORTHORN

Three years and over—1. Model Duke, owned by R. H. Bennet, Midnapore; 2. McCormick, H. Talbot, Lacombe; 3. Prairie King, T. Talbot, Lacombe; 4. Robin Adair, J. Scarlett, Innisfail; 5. Wood, O. Sigurdson, Solheima.

Under three years and over thirty months old—1. Baron Robson, J. A. Turner, Calgary; 2. Mabon, W. P. Williams, Ft. Saskatchewan; 3. Sunnyside Chief, Mrs. Chas McIntosh, Lacombe; 4. Prince Rupert, H. Talbot, Lacombe.

Two years and under thirty months—1. Diamond Hero, H. Talbot; 2. Guinea Stamp, James Sharp, Lacombe; 3. Earl Athol, J. L. Walters, Tees; 4. Sir Walter, J. L. Walters, 5. Rosario, R. K. Bennett.

Eighteen months and under two years—1. Gold Beater, James Sharpe; 2. Grazier, Wm. Sharpe, Lacombe; 3. Roxie King, S. R. English, Lacombe; 4. Ury's Pride, B. Wright, De Winton.

Yearlings and under eighteen months—1. Lord Robert, Wm. Thirk, Wetaskiwin; 2. Lord Ailsa, B. Wright; 3. Union Jack, B. Wright; 4. Cinnibar, J. Chambers, Crossfield; 5. Red Sailor, S.R. English.

Best bull, any age, bred in Alberta—Diamond Hero.

Best bull, any age—Baron Robson.

Reserve Champion—Diamond Hero.

HEREFORDS

Three years and over—1. Togo, Oswald Palmer, Lacombe; 2. Warsaw, P. F. Huntley, Lacombe; 3. Lofty, P. F. Huntley, Lacombe; 4. Inman, P. F. Huntley; 5. Red Cloud, P. F. Huntley.

Under three years and over thirty months—1. Beiry, Jas. Tough, Edmonton; 2. Longfellow, P. F. Huntley.

Two years and under thirty months—1. Lamerton Luck, F. J. Taylor, Lamerton; 2. Hamilton Junior, S. M. Mace, Pekisko; 3. Sir Bredwell 14th, Jesse Fraser, Lacombe; 4. Sir Bredwell 13th, J. T. Parker, Lacombe; 5. Dewey, P. F. Huntley.

Eighteen months and under two years—1. Darwin, P. F. Huntley; 2. Gallant Hesiod, O. Palmer, Lacombe; 3. Ladas, F. J. Taylor, Lamerton; 4. Togo Tom, O. Palmer; 5. Hawthorne, S. M. Mace.

Yearlings and under eighteen months—1. Lamerton King, F. J. Taylor; 2. Sir Bredwell 26th, Jesse Fraser; 3. Sir Bredwell 25th, J. F. Parker; 4. Sir Bredwell 24th, J. Fraser.

Championship—Lamerton Luck.

Reserve—Togo.

ABERDEEN ANGUS

Three years and over—1. Canton June Blossoms 2nd, G. G. Melson, Olds; 2. Zilphas Leader 2nd, Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel; 3. Canton James D., Frank Jones, Canyon.

Two years and under—1. Chief of

Clovernook, W. T. G. McClure, Innisfail; 2. Northview Vic, G. G. Melson; 3. Alberta Black Prince, W. J. McClure, Innisfail.

Championship—Canton June Blossom 2nd.

Reserve—Chief of Clovernook.

GALLOWAYS

Any age—1. King of Tees, W. E. Tees, Tees; 2. Count Von Guyerstein, E. D. Adams, Calgary.

Fat Stock Show.

The awards were placed in the fat stock show as follows:

PURE BRED SHORTHORNS

Steer, three years and under four; cow or heifer, three years old or over—1. Daisy, W. H. Maude, Lacombe; 2. J. Ramsay, Priddis; 3. W. P. Williams, Fort Saskatchewan; 4. J. M. Andrews, Davisburg.

Steer or heifer, two years old and under three—1. A. H. Boulton, Gladys; 2. W. H. Maude.

Steer or heifer under two—1. J. Ramsay; 2. H. C. Graham, Kitscoty.

PURE BRED HEREFORDS

Steer, three years old and under four; cow or heifer three years old or over—1. S. M. Mace; 2. Theodore Wayne, Erskine; 3. P. F. Huntley; 4. S. M. Mace.

Steer or heifer, two years old and under three—1. Jas. Tough, Trixey; 2. S. M. Mace.

Steer or heifer under two years—1 and 2, S. M. Mace.

PURE BRED GALLOWAYS AND POLLED ANGUS

Steer or heifer under three years—1. E. D. Adams.

GRADE STEERS

Three years old and under four—1. W. H. Watkins, Olds; 2. J. Rion, Dunbow; 3. W. H. Watkins.

Two years old and under three—1 and 2, B. Wright; 3. S. M. Mace.

GRADE COWS AND HEIFERS

Three years old and under four—1. S. R. English.

Two years old and under three—1. W. H. Maude.

CARLOT COMPETITION

Carload of fat cattle—1. Industrial School, Dunbow; 2. Thos. Fletcher, Calgary; 3. W. F. Tees, Tees.

CHAMPIONSHIP

Champion—Bryce Wright.

Reserve—W. H. Maude.

HERDSMAN'S COMPETITION.

Feeder of the best fed animal in the show—1. W. H. Maude; 2. John Bell, feeder for Bryce Wright; 3. D. T. Waddell, feeder for Mrs. C. W. McIntosh, Lacombe.

Sheep.

H. W. Watkins, Olds, won everything in the sheep classes with the exception of fourth place in class for grades or crosses which went to Richard Brown, Calgary.

Swine.

Purebred Berkshires—Sow, six months and under twelve—1, 2 and 3, Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel.

Grades—Barrow or sow, six months and under twelve—1 and 2, R. M. Hutt, Calgary, for fat hogs; 1 and 2, H. W. Watkins, for bacon hogs.

Alberta Cattle Breeders' Meet.

On Wednesday evening, May 20th, the cattle breeders of Alberta held their annual business meeting for the discussion of subjects relating to the show and sale, and for the election of officers. It was decided to hold the sale next year during the first week in April and the number of bulls for the sale will hereafter be limited to 180, and the number allowed to each exhibitor 10. The association put itself in position to receive the government grant next year and the records showed that up to the present 1547 animals have been sold for \$138,185, which is said to be the largest number of animals sold by any association in Canada or the United States.

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 89 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario**

HEREFORD BULLS

The best of Breeding and Quality by Anxiety and Shadeland bred bulls. Also cows and heifers of attractive merit

FOR SALE

We can suit you in breeding, quality and price, and ask you to see our stock or write for particulars.

FENTON BROS.

SOLSGIRTH, - - - MAN.

JOHN A. TURNER

Ballgrogan Stock Farm

Station Turner, 6 miles south of Calgary; P.O. Calgary, Telephone 221 (2 rings).

An importation of **CLYDESDALES** and **HACKNEYS** just arrived. From a coming champion to a range stallion. Prices \$250 up. Some home bred yearlings and 2-year-olds. All welcome. See animals before purchasing elsewhere, as prices will be found defying competition—business conducted personally.



ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered with full directions. Book 5-C, free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain. **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 76 Monmouth St., Springfield Mass. LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.** Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

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Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of animals treated scientifically. Surgical and Dental operations a specialty.

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YORKSHIRES & BERKSHIRES

WE ADVISE intending purchasers to buy **YOUNG PIGS**. They can **SAVE** on the price; **SAVE** on the Express charges, and **DEVELOP** their pigs to suit themselves. We have over twenty-five breeding Sows and have used five Stock Hogs, and we are prepared to quote prices that will mean business.

Write for particulars and prices, to **WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.**

FOR SALE

AT

Big Plain Stock Farm

Aberdeen Angus Bulls and Heifers from Imported Stock all registered in Canadian Herd Book. For sale at reasonable prices.

JAMES CATHREA, Carberry, Man.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM OAK BANK, MAN.

Breeders of Yorkshire Swine; Toulouse Geese, Bronze Turkeys; Pekin and Rouen Ducks and Black Orpingtons. Eggs for sale. Write for wants. Some grand young pigs for sale sired by "Weyancke Sultan," Champion Boar at Winnipeg Industrial 1907, and wherever shown. J. Butland & Son.

FOREST HOME FARM



Our stock in all lines exceeds our limit of accommodation. We must reduce stock and will quote prices that will do it.

In Clydesdales we have two Yearling Stallions, one imported. Two-year-old and Yearling Fillies. A very fine lot of young Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers, by Missies Prince (imp.) Tam Glen at head of herd. Yorkshires all ages, spring pigs at prices to suit.

Barred Rock Eggs \$1.50 per set of 14 eggs. Roland and Carman Station, C.P.R.; C.N.R. and G.N.R.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy, P.O.

PLAINVIEW STOCK FARM



Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires constantly on hand, of all ages and choicest quality.—F. W. Brown & Sons, Proprietors, Box 69, Portage la Prairie, Man.

FOR SALE

A number of choice young bulls, sired by champion Shorthorn bull at last spring Association Sale; also two coming two years, one by Golden Measure, and a few nice heifers in calf. Also young Clyde stallion, three years, winner of 2nd prize in Brandon. Prospective buyers met and returned.

WM. CHALMERS, Brandon, Man.

R. C. HENDERS,

Morningside Farm, Culross, Man.

BREEDER OF

SHORTHORNS and BERKSHIRES

For sale, young bulls and heifers, also 20 choice young sows which will be bred to farrow in April.

Glenross Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Two Bulls rising three years, one rising two, by Golden Flame (2770). Also Cows and Heifers at prices to suit the times.

In Clydesdales we are offering the Imported Stallion Majestic Prince (5324) by Majestic (1142), Dam Princess Attractive (Imp.) (7238), rising four, choice quality, sure getter.

A. and J. Morrison,

Homewood on C.N.R. Carman on C.P.R.

WOODMERE STOCK FARM

Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire pigs and Plymouth Rock fowls.

Good young stock for sale. Write your wants

STEPHEN BENSON

Neepawa - - - Manitoba

Visitors met at C.P.R. and C.N.R. stations.

CATTLE AND SHEEP LABELS			
Size	Price 50 tags	Punch	
Cattle.....	\$2.00		\$1.75
Light Cattle 1.50		1.50	
Sheep or Hog 1.00		1.25	

Cattle sizes with name and address and numbers; sheep or hog size with name and numbers. No postage or duty to pay. Simple and circular free, write for them. F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

SUNNYSLOPE SHORTHORNS

I offer 1 three-year-old bull, 6 two-year old and 6 yearling bulls, also 10 cows and heifers. Write.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

ROBERT SINTON

Stillwater Stock Farm REGINA, SASK. Breeder of HEREFORDS

We have a choice lot of young stock of both sexes for sale now. Farm adjoins town.

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE

Dentonia's Merry Bahar, herd header, four years old and an excellent stock getter, must be disposed of to prevent inbreeding. Also a young Dentonia-bred bull. W. F. Cameron, Strathcona, Alta.

Melrose Stock Farm

SOLD OUT of BULLS

We have a few Heifers for Sale, two Clydesdale Stallions and a few Mares.

GEORGE RANKIN & SONS, Hamiota, Man.



HOLSTEINS YORKSHIRES

AND

LEICESTERS

A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Sask.

The following officers were elected: Hon. President, John A. Turner, Calgary; President, Jas. Walters, Tees; 1st Vice-president, Wm. Sharpe, Lacombe; 2nd Vice-president, John Ramsay, Priddis. Breed Directors: Shorthorns, B. Wright, De Winton; Herefords, John Parker, Lacombe; Aberdeen Angus, Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel; Galloways, E. D. Adams, Millarville; Dairy breeds, W. J. Tregillus, Calgary. General Directors, S. M. Mace, Pekisko; S. Palmer, Lacombe; R. K. Bennett, Midnapore; W. P. Williams, Fort Saskatchewan; Henry Talbot, Lacombe. W. F. Stevens was elected honorary director.

Manitoba Winter Fair Dates Fixed.

The dates for the 1909 winter fair to be held at Brandon next year have been fixed, namely, March 9th to 12th inclusive. These dates were decided upon at a meeting of the Board of Directors held in Brandon recently. At the same gathering the new constitution was adopted and a delegation appointed to interview the Provincial Government re grant for next year's winter fair. The following were present at the meeting: Messrs. Andrew Graham (vice-president), J. G. Barron, Geo. Allison, A. D. Gamley, A. C. McPhail, J. W. Fleming, Professor W. J. Rutherford, W. H. English, and C. Fraser.

Manitoba Pure Bred Cattle Show and Sale.

The fourth annual auction sale of pure-bred cattle, under the auspices of the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba, was held in Brandon, May 28th. There was only a fair crowd in attendance, about 100 at the beginning of the show, and the prices received were, on the whole, the lowest of the four years. It was evident that the present scarcity of money, coupled with the fact that this was a strictly cash sale, had much to do with the low prices bid. While the animals as a rule were in fairly good breeding condition, there were a few that showed the scarcity of feed. It would undoubtedly pay breeders handsomely to fit their animals better before entering them in a public auction sale. The freer use of the knife on many animals kept for bulls would result in more money for the breeder, would greatly benefit the breed, and be a means of improving the stock industry as a whole. The Shorthorns, as usual, were the strongest class and were in greatest demand. It was a general opinion, however, that the sale would have gone better had the offerings been in better condition, although several good bulls did not receive a bid when put up. Forty-two animals were sold at an average price of \$83 per head, including six head of Herefords and thirty-six Shorthorns. When the Angus were brought out not a bid was received and the Herefords fared very little better. With the Shorthorns the bidding was more lively, although not as spirited as it should have been. The highest price, \$305, was paid for Lester's Prince, a dark roan bull from Sir Wm. Van Horne's herd.

The Show.

The forenoon was devoted to the placing of awards on the animals to be sold in the sale. James Bray, of Portage la Prairie, acted as judge. The Polled Angus bulls were first passed upon. F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask., and J. D. McGregor, Brandon, were the only exhibitors and divided honors about equally.

The Herefords were quickly disposed of, there being no more than two in any class. E. F. Dobbyn, Melita, secured two firsts and a second, while J. E. Marples, the well known Hereford man from Deleau, secured first in the yearling class with Prince Charles.

The Shorthorn classes were well

filled and on the whole some very good animals were shown. The animals were all in good breeding condition but could have been improved for showing by better fitting. Seven bulls were shown in the aged class, ten in the class for two year olds, and fourteen in the class for yearlings. Only three females were shown. The awards follow:

POLLED ANGUS.

Three years old and over.—1. Elm Park King, F. J. Collyer.

One year old.—1. Willow Creek Ranger, J. D. McGregor; 2. King of Houghton, Collyer.

HEREFORDS.

Three years old and over.—1. Prince of Island Park 2nd, E. F. Dobbyn, Melita; 2. Western Pride, Dobbyn.

Two years old.—1. Sir Henry, Dobbyn.

One year old.—1. Prince Charles, J. E. Marples, Deleau.

SHORTHORNS.

Bulls, three years old and over.—1. Trout Creek Fancy, Sir William Van Horne; 2. Crimson Boy, W. G. Livingston, Stony Mountain; 3. Snow-drift, Robt. B. Thompson, Beresford.

Bulls, two years old and over.—1. Robin Rough, J. Mansfield, Brandon; 2. Swanton, A. J. McKay, Macdonald; 3. Blythe Lad, A. J. McKay.

Bulls, one year old.—1. The Czar, J. G. Washington, Ninga; 2. Red Prince, Washington; 3. Baron Douglas, Colin D. Rex, Elkhorn.

Cows, three years old and over.—1. Mayflower of Willow Park, Fred Cheasley, Alexander.

Heifers.—1. Lily Topsman, J. T. Hutchinson, Hayfield; 2. Gay Princess, A. Chadbourne, Kenton.

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Angus.—Elm Park King, F. J. Collyer.

Herefords.—Prince of Island Park 2nd, E. F. Dobbyn.

Shorthorns.—The Czar, J. G. Washington.

Grand Champion, any breed or age.—Prince of Island Park 2nd.

The Auction Sale.

The following is a complete list of the sales made and prices realized, the name of the seller coming first, then name of animal, buyer, and price:

HEREFORDS.

E. F. Dobbyn, Melita, Prince of Island Park 2nd.—G. A. Harper, Hayfield, \$65.

Dobbyn, Sir Henry—O. Simpson, Brandon, \$80.

J. E. Marples, Deleau, Prince Charles.—John E. Smith, Brandon, \$55.

Marples, Cromwell—R. W. Jeffreys, Rapid City, \$50.

Marples, Lady Lillian—Jeffreys, \$55.

Marples, Lady Hetty—Jeffreys, \$75.

SHORTHORNS.

Geo. Allison, Burnbank, Fickle Fortune.—R. B. Thompson, \$115.

T. E. M. Banting, Wawanesa, Diamond.—W. W. MacDonald, \$55.

Alfred Chadbourne, Kenton, Inspector.—D. MacBeth, Oak Lake, \$85.

Chadbourne, Gay Princess.—H. Mitchell, Duck Lake \$75.

Wm. Chalmers, Brandon, Cut Arm Hero.—W. M. Graham, \$100.

Chalmers, Strathallan.—R. Turnbull, Two Creeks, \$50.

Chalmers, Golden.—W. M. Graham, \$75.

Fred Cheasley, Alexander, Lord Stanley of Willow Park.—W. M. Graham, \$75.

Cheasley, Mayflower of Willow Park.—Jas Gee, Birtle, \$80.

R. A. Cox, Beresford, Flambeau IV.—R. Mitchell, Duck Lake, \$120.

Wm. Davidson, Wakopa, Breezehrurst Duke.—W. M. Graham, \$70.

Experimental Farm, Brandon, Nemo of Brandon.—Wm. Gardner, Oak Lake, \$65.

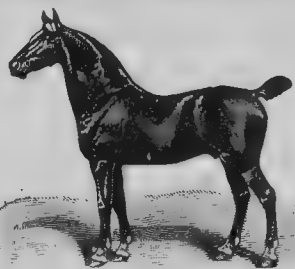
Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Prince of the Roses.—Jas Gee, Birtle, \$50.

J. T. Hutchinson, Hayfield, Lilly Topsman.—R. MacPherson, Brandon, \$105.

C. S. Holden, Boissevain, Caithness Brane.—Wm. Graham, \$65.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Cappea Hook, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Tuttle's Elixir

Greatest maker of sound horses in the world. Tested many years, never fails if cure be possible. \$100 reward if it does. For lameness, curb, splint, spavin, ringbone, swellings, etc.



Tuttle's Family Elixir

Liniment for household use. Ask for Tuttle's American Worm and Condition Powders and Hoof Ointment. "Veterinary Experience," perfect horse-man's guide free. Symptoms and treatment for all common ailments. Write for it. Postage 2c. TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 130 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Montreal: H. A. Tuttle, Mgr., 32 St. Gabriel St. Beware of all blisters; only temporary relief, if any.

GOLD STANDARD HERD



READY TO SHIP. BEADY TO SHIP.

The nicest lot of spring pigs I ever had, most of them are now ready to ship, I am prepared to furnish pairs or trios unrelated, at from seven to nine weeks old, of as good Berkshire blood as can be found on the continent, pigs off large mature sows and sired by the big sweepstake boar Longfellow, and Concord Dictator. Also a few young sows in pig for sale. Place your order NOW. J. A. McGill, Neepawa, Man.

J. G. WASHINGTON ELYSEE STOCK FARM, NINGA, MAN. BREEDER OF GLYDESDALES & SHORTHORNS

6 grand young bulls from 10 to 16 months old sired by Prince Adair, also a few show heifers for sale now. Prices right. Call or write.

Sixty Clydesdales and Shorthorns for Sale

Grand large cows and show heifers, 15 Canadian bred mares and fillies, 9 imported mares and fillies, all large A1 quality, exceedingly well bred. Will sell very reasonable according to their quality. Stud headed by King's Heir. Apply to PURVES THOMSON Maple Shade Farm, Purves P.O., Man.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

BREEDERS OF

High-Class Scotch Shorthorns Choice Shropshire Sheep Clydesdale and Hackney Horses

Herd Catalogues on application.

Address: C. W. Wilson, Superintendent, Rockland, Ont., Canada

W. C. Edwards & Company, Limited, Proprietor

T. E. WALLACE

Portage la Prairie Manitoba

Breeder of

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Choice young stock of both sexes from prize winning cows, and sired by the Golden Fame bull KING EDWARD VII, 40369—for sale.

HORSES

Going Blind, Barry Co Iowa City Ia. Can Cure

DIP YOUR SHEEP

Stockmen and farmers who use the Cooper Dips have healthier animals—get more wool and better prices. More than half the cloth and flannel of the world is made of Cooper dipped wool. Tanks supplied at cost to all users of the Cooper Dips.

COOPER'S POWDER DIP

The leading sheep dip for 66 years. Used on over 250 million sheep every year. Kills ticks, lice, mites and eggs in one dipping. Does not stain the wool, but increases the yield and improves the quality. Price—25 gal. pkt. 50c; 100 gal. pkt. \$2.00.

COOPER'S FLUID DIP

For all animals. A highly concentrated, non-poisonous fluid dip of marvelous strength. Mixes readily with cold water, whether hard, brackish, or salty. The only pure liquid dip—no sediment. Goes farther than Coal Tar dips and therefore cheaper. Positive remedy for scab, mange, ticks, lice, ringworm, eczema, sores, lites, stings, etc. One gallon makes 200 gallons for general dipping, or 300 gallons for disinfecting. Price—Qt. can 60c; ½ gal. can \$1.00; 1 gal. can \$1.75; 5 gal. can \$8.50.

COOPER'S WORM TABLETS

A sure remedy for intestinal worms in Horses, Sheep, Cattle and Hogs. These tablets offer the great advantage of correct doses and certain results. Dose—one tablet for lamb or shoat; two for sheep or hogs; three for horses and cattle. Price—10 tablets 20c postpaid; box of 100 tablets \$1.50 postpaid.

COOPER'S "LAVENE"

The most effective skin dressing for Horses, Cattle and Dogs. Cures worst case of Mange and Ringworm at one dressing. Searches the skin and attacks the disease at its root. Improves the coat and renders hair soft and glossy. Is used by many of the best breeders in preparing animals for show. Price—Quart can \$1.00; gal. can \$3.00.

COOPER'S TREE SPRAY

Fluids V1 Winter and V2 Summer have caused a revolution in tree spraying. These new and scientifically prepared spray fluids stand alone for the absolute destruction of all living insects, eggs, fungi, etc. One gallon makes 100 gallons of wash. Price—Gallon can, \$3.00.

WHERE THERE IS NO DEALER

If you live where there is no dealer who can supply you with the Cooper preparations, order from Wm. Cooper & Nephews, 177 Illinois St., Chicago, and deduct 10% from any of above prices (Worm Tablets excepted) for freight account.

BOLE DRUG CO., Winnipeg, Man., or DIXON BROS., Maple Creek, N. W. T.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

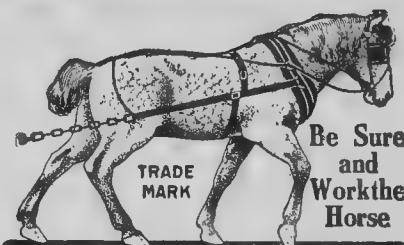
Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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HE CAN WORK EVERY DAY

If you use Bickmore's Gall Cure your teams can work right along and be cured of Saddle and Harness Galls, Chafes, Rope Burns, Cuts, Scratches, Grease Heel, etc. while in harness. The more work the quicker the cure.

BICKMORE'S GALL CURE

is the standard Remedy for all these and similar troubles. Is excellent for Mange and Sore Teats in cows. Above trade mark is on every box. For sale by dealers. Money refunded if it fails. Sample and Horse Book every farmer should read 10c.

WINGATE CHEMICAL CO. LTD., Canadian Distribs, 545 NOTRE DAME ST., W. MONTREAL, CANADA

YORKSHIRES

50 Head of early pigs. Ready to ship end of March. By the best of stock boars out of choice sows. A prize-winning Berkshire Boar (yearling) for sale. Address:

OLIVER KING, Wawanesa, Man.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM.

Choice Shorthorn Heifers and a few young Bulls for Sale.

Leicesters, bred from the Champion flock of America. Show flocks and breeding stock for Sale.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

W. Lawson, Hayfield, Duke of Glenwood—W. M. Graham, \$80.
R. N. Lyons, Roseisle, Fighting Mac—W. M. Graham, \$100.
J. Mansfield, Brandon, Robin Rougr—W. M. Graham, \$100.
A. J. McKay, McDonald, Blythe Lad—D. Clayton, Austin, \$80.
McKay, Swanson—A. Odell, Hargrave, \$90.
K. McIver, Virden, Hercules—W. M. Graham, \$95.
McIver, Chancellor—W. A. Graham, \$65.
McIver, Red Robin—Wm. McKay, \$50.
Colin D. Rex, Elkhorn, Baron Douglas—W. L. MacDonald, Deloraine, \$115.
R. K. Thompson, Beresford, Lively Lad—D. McLean, Beresford, \$50.
Thompson, Snowdrift—Jos. Donaldson, Brandon, \$50.
Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, East Selkirk, Trout Creek Fancy—R. Mitchell, Duck Lake, \$120.
Van Horne, Lester's Prince—T. E. M. Banting, Wawanesa, \$305.
J. G. Washington, Ninga, Roan Prince—Joseph Donaldson, Brandon, \$65.
Washington, The Czar—Henry Armstrong, \$140.
Washington, Red Prince.—John Clarke, Roseland, \$100.
E. W. Agnew, Douglas, Pride of Douglas 3rd—Tom Coulter, Melbourne, \$50.
W. G. Livingston, Stony Mountain, Crimson Boy—Mr. Cameron, Stony Mountain, \$100.
Livingstone, Crimson Star—R. Lyons, Roseisle, \$65.
J. B. Wilson, Hayfield, Norman—R. Johnston, \$45.
Banting, Knight of Park—W. M. Graham, \$100.

Castration of Farm Animals.

On every farm where live stock is raised animals must be castrated. If the operation is performed early in the life of the animal, it is not serious, and every farmer should be able to castrate his own animals as it is not at all a difficult operation when once it is learned. The "Farmers Cyclopaedia of Live Stock" gives a very instructive discussion upon the subject of castration from which we quote as follows.—

In the first place some form of throwing or casting apparatus is necessary for large animals, unless they are confined in a chute. For this purpose many simple devices may be adopted requiring merely the use of a rope attached about the shoulders and passing back to the hind feet. The use of strap hobbles about the ankles is desirable in order to prevent the animal from burning the skin on hard ropes. The apparatus should be so adjusted as to pull all four feet together and thus make the animal fall as easily as possible. Some operators prefer to castrate stallions in a standing position. For this purpose they may be confined in a chute, or, if the operator has acquired sufficient skill, the use of a twitch on the nose is sufficient. The advantage claimed for castration in a standing position are that it is done more quickly than by any other method, the animal is not worried by being thrown and is therefore not liable to injury. The disadvantage of the method is a possible occurrence of a tumor on the end of the cord after castration if the cord is cut too long.

In skillful hands stallions may be castrated in a standing position in ten to fifteen seconds.

ALTERING COLTS.

Male colts may be castrated at one year of age or a little later if a larger build of horse is desired. The advantage of waiting till the age of two years is that, as a rule, a stronger development is thus obtained. Some farmers believe that the shock of castration and danger from the operation are less if it is done at one year of age, but with care there should be no particular danger in castrating two-year-old stallions or even aged stallions. The blood vessels are larger in stallions which have seen service and more care is required in preventing bleeding after the castration of such animals. In castrating stallions a cut should be made through each side of the scrotum from front to back, parallel with the middle of the bag. The cut should be made with a single quick stroke and deep enough to cut both of the membranes. The testicle is then forced through the opening and the posterior half of the cord may be cut once severed with the knife. This half contains the muscle, and after it is cut the stallion is unable to exercise any strain on the testicle. Where straining occurs there is always some danger of injury to the stallion and possibly the development of a fatal peritonitis. After the posterior half of the cord is removed, the testicle hangs limp and the remainder of the cord containing the blood vessels, nerves and spermatic tube may be crushed off with an ecraseur, cut off after applying clamps, seared off with a hot iron, or cut off after tying a catgut ligature. The whole operation should be done as quickly as is consistent with safety and the parts may be sprinkled with iodoform or some other dry antiseptic in order to assist healing.

ALTERING CALVES

The bull calf, if not to be kept for breeding purposes, should be castrated at about two to three months of age. In young animals there is no serious amount of hemorrhage, but in old bulls the spermatic artery must be crushed, or seared off or a clamp applied in order to prevent bleeding. In castrating bulls a cut should be made through the walls of the scrotum on either side so as to expose the testicles which are to be removed one at a time as with stallions.

ALTERING PIGS.

If boar pigs are castrated at the age of one or two months, or even at an older age, but before they have seen service, the operation may be done with perfect safety by exposing the testicles as recommended for stallions and cutting off the spermatic cord with one stroke of the knife. In old boars excessive bleeding may be prevented by crushing or searing off the cord or by the application of clamps.

ALTERING LAMBS.

Lambs may be best castrated at the age of ten days to two weeks. The testicles may be exposed by an incision of the scrotum, as in other animals, and the cord seared or crushed off. If a hot iron or a hot crushing instrument is used for this purpose, it may be well to use a sheet iron protector which fits around the scrotum, close to the belly so as to prevent searing the skin of the belly. A simple device of this sort is also employed with other animals where the hot-iron method of castration is

FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS

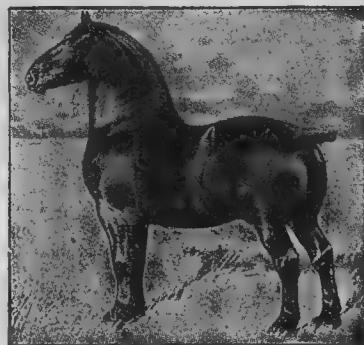


8 YEARLING BULLS,
2 TWO-YEAR OLD BULLS,
FEMALES OF ALL AGES,
out of choice cows and sired by the prize-winning
herd bulls **Topsman's Duke, Nobleman**
and **Meteor**.

C.N.R. station on farm, can ship direct either
on C.P.R. or C.N.R.
If intending purchasers will notify me in advance
they will be met at station.

Visitors always welcome.

J. G. BARRON - - Carberry, Man.



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PERCHERONS AND HACKNEYS

Stallions and Mares of excellent breeding, all
ages, imported and home-bred for sale. Also
several choice young Canadian bred Clydes-
dale Stallions of the best of breeding, at
prices below competition.

Correspondence solicited.

**R. P. STANLEY,
Moosomin, Sask.**

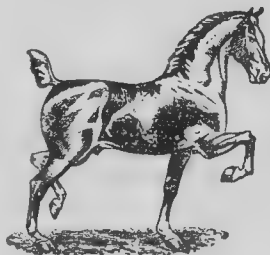
VAN HORNE'S SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES

Some very fine Shorthorn bulls, and Yorkshire pigs for sale.

Address all correspondence to

JAS. YULE, Manager

EAST SELKIRK, Man.



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Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday
and Wednesday. Private Sales every day.

North-West Trade a Specialty. Accommodation
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Golden West Stock Farm CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages
for sale, also some Choice Young BULLS fit for service
and a number of Cows and Heifers of noted Scotch
strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the Big
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The wonderful new preservative, keeps
eggs fresh for months. Approved by
agricultural authorities. Put away eggs
while cheap and have them absolutely
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Veterinary Profession. Catalogue sent
free. Address VETERINARY COLLEGE,
Grand Rapids, Mich. L. L. Conkey, Prin.

USE

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD

FOR THAT THIN HORSE



Steers fattened out of doors during the past winter at the Brandon Experimental Farm. Photo taken before marketing. Particulars of experiment were given on page 393 of our issue of May 5th, 1908.

The Universality of Blackleg.

It was not till near the close of the last century that blackleg was recognized as a disease distinct from anthrax, but it is believed to have existed among cattle for centuries. The discovery that the two diseases are separate was made in 1879. A report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture says that there are but few countries in the world where blackleg does not prevail to some extent. The ravages of this disease occur as frequently in the extreme north as in the tropical regions, and as often on the highest mountain pastures as in the lowlands. It is therefore evident that the contagion of blackleg possesses an unrivaled power of resistance to the destructive influence of varying climatic conditions. In Europe it occurs as far north in Norway as cattle are kept, and it is doubtful whether a disease which often causes great loss among the reindeer herds in Lapland, northern Russia and Siberia, is not identical with blackleg. Furthermore, in Denmark, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Netherlands, and England, the disease is known and dreaded by cattle-owners. On the summer pastures on the Alps in Switzerland, where for five months of the year the ground is covered with snow and ice, the disease appears regularly every summer when the cattle are brought from the lowlands, and sometimes carries off as high as 25 per cent. of the young stock.

In France blackleg is regarded as the most destructive disease among the cattle, and it is especially the dairy districts and the mountain pastures which suffer the greatest losses. In the latter places the disease is called "malae montana," or mountain disease, but statistics show an equally great mortality among the cattle on the rich meadows and pastures along the great rivers. In the Bavarian Alps, in Tyrol and Vorarlberg, the disease is very severe on the young stock.

In Denmark, the disease is well known and has for more than a century been distinguished by laymen from other anthracoid diseases under the name of "raslesyge," which means rattle disease.

In Africa blackleg occurs, especially in the French possessions in Algeria, where it frequently decimates the herds of young stock. Also in the southern British provinces, especially Natal, it has been reported to be very prevalent. The same seems to be the case with the English colonies in Asia, although no definite statistics to that effect can be obtained. In South America the disease prevails quite extensively throughout Argentina. Cattle in Cuba and Australia also suffer.

Measuring Medicine for Stock.

Most farmers do not have apothecary scales and measurements and in doctoring sick animals, if the doses are not fixed up by a veterinarian, or a druggist, there is usually a great deal of guess work about the size of them. It is hardly possible, nor necessary for all farmers to understand the apothecary's system of weights and measures and yet they should have some idea of the size and amount of such measures as grain, drachm, ounce, etc. With some medicines a very small variation from the amount of the dose might make a fatal difference. It often happens that an animal may get a sudden attack, and be lost through people not knowing what dose to give.

The age and size of a beast must be considered when medicine is to be administered. Such animals as cattle and sheep with compound stomachs will take larger doses of medicine in proportion to their size than animals with simple stomachs. As a rule a cow will take about twice as much as a horse, and a sheep about one-third as much as a horse.

The following is a useful table to remember:—

- A drop is about equal to a grain.
- A teaspoon holds a fluid drachm.
- A dessertspoonful equals 2 drachms.
- A tablespoon holds a fluid ounce.
- A wineglass holds about 2 fluid ounces.
- A teacup holds from 5 to 8 ounces.
- A tumbler holds from 8 ounces to half a pint.
- A pint contains 20 fluid ounces.



The Plant used in feeding steers fattened out of doors at Brandon Experimental Farm.

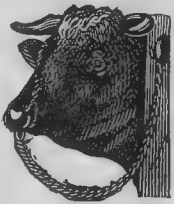


DISPERSION SALE

The undersigned will offer his entire Herd of

SHORTHORNS

consisting of



20 COWS AND HEIFERS AND 4 BULLS

by auction at the C.P.R. Sale Pavilion, Winnipeg, on 24th of June at 2 p.m.

This is a genuine dispersion sale and the stock will be sold without reserve as I am retiring from the business. In the herd are several young animals that have showyard qualities of a high order. I shall be pleased to mail a catalogue to anyone interested.

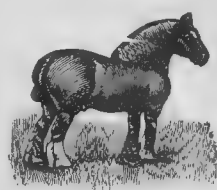
H. O. AYEARST, Mount Royal, Man.

Auctioneer: T. C. NORRIS.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF AUCTION SALE OF Thorough-bred Horses, Cattle and Implements



As Official Liquidator of The Manitoba Ranching and Grain Growing Company of Carberry, I will offer for Sale by Public Auction: the old Boyd Ranch, Nine Miles South of Carberry, the Live Stock and Implements belonging to the above Company, on the Tenth Day of June, 1908, commencing at 10:30 o'clock a.m., and continuing until the whole lot is disposed of.



In doing this, I am within the mark when I say that purchasers will have an opportunity to buy at their own prices from the largest, most varied and best bred herd of Horses and Cattle that has ever been offered by Public Auction in this part of Canada.

It has taken nearly twenty years to bring this herd together, and buyers may pick from and benefit by this experience. Included among which they will find

Imported and Province bred Clydesdale Horses. Imported and Province bred Thoroughbred Horses.

Standard bred and Hackney Half-bred Horses.

Imported and Province bred Galloway Cattle. Imported and Province bred Shorthorn Cattle.

In all about three hundred head of which over one hundred are pure bred and registered in their respective registers.

Among the Implements will be found two complete Threshing Outfits, both nearly new. One is a 35 x 10 Separator and 22 Horse Power Traction Engine; the other a 28in. separator and portable engine; each having Self-feeders, High baggers and Wind Stackers; Straw Cutter with Blower; Manure Spreader, Seeders, Harrows, Plows, Packers, Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Wagons and many other articles needed on a 3,000 acre farm, too numerous to mention here.

Catalogues, terms of Sale and any other information required can be obtained from Messrs. T. C. Norris, Auctioneer, Griswold; R. H. Lindsay, Auctioneer, Carberry; N. Boyd, Carberry, or the undersigned.

Winnipeg, April 23, 1908.

CHARLES H. NEWTON, Official Liquidator

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Crimson Gladiola, three year old. A prize winner in 1906 at Winnipeg as a yearling. Carrying calf by Royal Prince. Property of H. O. Ayearst, Mount Royal, Man.

U. S. Government Takes Hand in Preventing Hog Cholera.

Western Canada has never been troubled with hog cholera, but still it is of interest to note the progress being made in the way of combating the disease elsewhere.

The United States has suffered largely, and on May 28 a conference was held at Ames, Iowa, to consider plans for supplying to farmers serum for the prevention and treatment of the malady. As the culmination of many years of scientific experimental work the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry has developed a method of treatment which is effective in saving a high percentage of hogs in affected herds. This method has been tested in field experiments on a large scale and under practical conditions, and the Bureau's results have been confirmed by experiments by the Missouri and Minnesota experiment stations with serum furnished by the Bureau. As examples of the effectiveness of the treatment, it is stated that in a number of herds which were treated and afterwards exposed to the contagion of hog cholera, a portion of each herd being left untreated as a check on the results, only 7 per cent of the treated animals died, while the loss among untreated hogs was 64 per cent. In herds which had been exposed to the disease but were not sick at time of treatment, 4½ per cent of the treated and 89 per cent of the untreated animals died. In herds in which the disease had already broken out before treatment began, the loss among treated hogs was 13 per cent and among untreated hogs 74 per cent.

Messrs. Duncan Anderson and T. M. Morgan are at present engaged in holding meetings in the western part of Saskatchewan and in Alberta in the interests of the live stock industry. Special attention is being given to the mange question.

Shipping Canadian Cattle to the Chicago Market.

Specially prepared by Clay, Robinson & Co., Chicago.

Something like ten years ago the firm of Clay, Robinson & Co. sent a traveling representative to Calgary, Alberta, to attend a meeting of the cattlemen of the Northwest territory and incidentally interested them in the Chicago market. One firm of exporters practically dominated the business at that time. Everyone sold to them and there was but little thought of any other outlet for their fat cattle. Following the incident above noted the stockmen began to inquire concerning the advantages Chicago might offer, but the duty appeared prohibitive and none would take the initiative. Then there was the long trip to market with its uncertain expenses en route and uncertain outcome as to final prices. None would venture the experiment.

However, it was finally attempted, and last year saw probably two hundred cars of Canadian beefs from Alberta and Saskatchewan reach the Chicago market. Results in the main were highly satisfactory, more particularly the earlier shipments. Latterly the financial disturbance depressed the market, and the Canadians, like everyone else suffered. The initial shipment of the season arrived in September—twenty-one carloads from Red Deer, Alberta, consigned to Clay, Robinson & Co. A top load grossed \$85 per head; another load, \$75.50; six carloads, \$66; some three loads, \$53.30, and cows at from \$40 to \$60 per head. They paid duty at the rate of \$8.25 per head on steers and \$5.50 on cows. These sales created wide comment. They established a reputation of the Chicago market and the movement began.

The mistake was made of sending over light steers and some cattle of rather inferior quality, which had to compete against the rank and file of the American rangers, as well as a



Royal Prince, four years old, at present at head of H. O. Ayearst's Shorthorn herd, sire of all the young stock to be offered for sale.

Winnipeg Exhibition

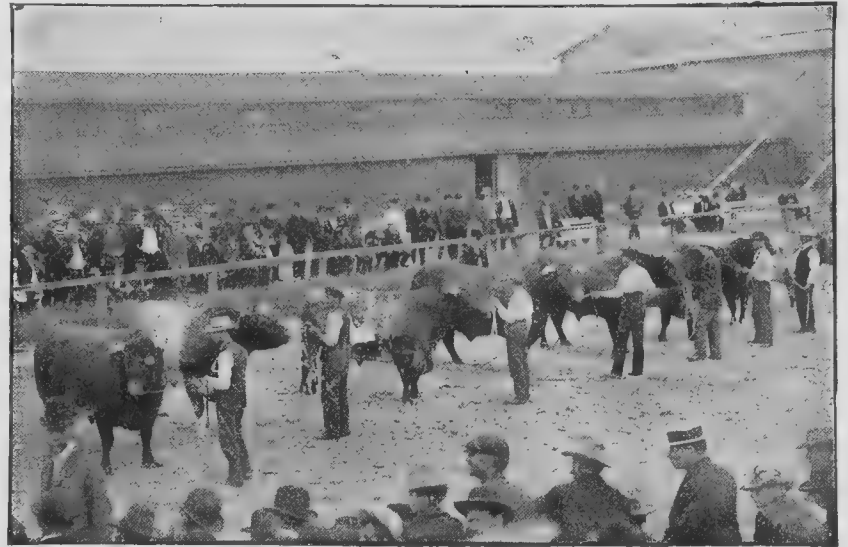
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Aged Shorthorn Bull Class, Winnipeg Exhibition, 1907.

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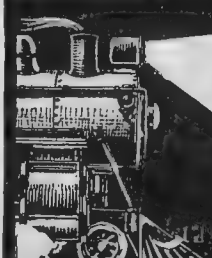
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THE DOMINION RAILWAY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.
Dept. E Winnipeg, Manitoba.

goodly proportion of the native offerings. We have never advocated sending across light weight cattle because of this competition. It is the steers weighing from 1,250 lbs. upwards and the better grade cows that are wanted, the kinds that come sparingly from our own range district and the kinds that, at the time when native offerings are moderate, are in light supply.

This year it is safe to estimate a decrease of 25 per cent in both our native and western receipts, that is to say, of both corn-fed and grass-fed cattle, and, if the present condition of the trade be any criterion, the better and heavier weight Northwestern steers are going to be in strong demand at good rates.

It is true there are no through tariffs in effect between Canadian points and Chicago. For instance, it costs 33c from Calgary to Portal, (the port of entry where duty is assessed) and from Portal to Chicago (Soo line to St. Paul and any one of a half dozen routes from there) 48c, a total of 86c. Basing duty at 27½ per cent on a valuation of \$40 for four-year-old steers, \$30 for three and \$20 for cows—the universal standard of 1907—it means \$11, \$8.25 and \$5.50, respectively. Feed en route will be approximately \$8.00 per car, or say 50c per head. On arrival at Chicago, yardage, feed and commission will be about \$1.00 per head.

Now let us take a 1,400 lb. four-year-old steer and estimate on the above basis what it costs to land him in Chicago and dispose of him. Freight, 86c per cwt; duty, 80c; shrinkage in weight, 25c; feed en route and on the market, yardage and commission, 10c, making a total of \$2.01 per cwt. In other words, \$28 for a 1,400 lb. four-year-old steer. This, of course, graduates down as the lighter and younger cattle are considered.

Where parties are situated so that they can drive to the Great Northern Railroad there is a tremendous saving in freight. For instance, it is 61c, Baltic to Chicago. In driving across arrangement must, of course, be made to prepay the duty. With the general freight department of the Soo Line at St. Paul our house arranged to have the duty on cattle crossing at Portal follow as part of the freight, so that the shippers did not have to provide for any prepayment, thus saving them no inconsiderable annoyance. The same privilege will obtain this year, and it may be extended to apply at other ports, arrangements to that end being at present under way.

Our St. Paul house has just interviewed Mr. Broughton, general traffic manager of the Great Northern Railway, relative to the payment of duty on Canadian cattle, and he stated that they would take care of the duty at shipping point either as advance charges, or by draft on consignee. He will at once notify the agents along their north Montana line so that they will be prepared to take care of any Canadian shipments this fall. Duty will not be refunded on shipments sold for export on the markets in the United States. Export cattle can be shipped in bond, but when so billed such cattle must go for export.

One thing should not be overlooked and that is that shipments on the Canadian Pacific Railroad are charged at 20,000 lbs. minimum and after being transferred to the Soo or Great Northern Railroad at point of entry the minimum is raised to 24,000 lbs. and that is charged either at St. Paul or Chicago, wherever the stock is sold. Parties making shipments should try to arrange to shrink the cars at point of entry, say at Portal, as it would save them considerable freight. Most of the shipments last season went into St. Paul loaded light on account of this 20,000 lb. minimum in Canada, but, of course, had to pay 24,000 lbs. after crossing the line.

A representative of our firm while at Malta recently understood from Dr. Tracy, who has charge of the government inspection work in Mon-

tana, that no Canadian shipments would be loaded at any point in Montana as clean cattle unless they had a certificate of inspection from the Canadian authorities that they were clean. Otherwise the shipments would be treated as exposed cattle. This will be well to remember, but undoubtedly a certificate of health will not be difficult of attainment.

We do not hesitate to point out exactly what the conditions are. It would be folly to attempt to induce cattle shippers to come this way by misrepresentation. We give the expenses, etc., as they are.

There are difficulties in any undertaking. It is the results we must look at, and surely the Canadian cattleman is willing to assume some annoyance in order that he may realize the best returns on his business: reach the market that promises the most satisfactory returns from a monetary standpoint. At home he has one single bidder; here a score. Competition is the life of trade, trite but true, and it is here that it is most strongly exemplified in the live stock business.

As said above, the prospect is very encouraging, presidential election to the contrary notwithstanding. While many men are unemployed, many are returning to work—and to beef consumption—and with every indication of moderate supplies the splendid prices now prevailing for fat beefs should be well sustained.

In the past three weeks there have been some shipments of Canadian hay-feds at Chicago. For their weight and quality it will be seen that they realized generally satisfactory rates. Some of these sales were as follows:—

No.	Description.	Av. Weight.	Price.
153	steers	1,313	\$6.20
64	steers	1,122	6.20
73	steers	1,334	6.15
19	steers	1,248	5.90
11	tailings	1,199	5.45
20	tailings	1,164	5.40
21	tailings	1,050	5.10
67	cows and heifers	920	5.20
59	cows and heifers	901	5.20
12	cows	1,083	5.20
9	cows	1,164	5.15
1	bull	1,640	4.00

A distinct triumph for the Canadian cattle grower was the extension of the grazing limit on American cattle in Canada from six months to two years. In other words, American-raised cattle can be grazed in Canada for as long as two years and returned duty free. On this subject Murdo Mackenzie, of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, who shipped several trains of beefs from Saskatchewan to Chicago last fall, says:—

"In the spring of last year we got an arrangement carried through the Treasury Department at Washington authorizing the bringing back to this country, free of duty, cattle of American birth which may have been sent across the line to Canada for grazing purposes. In order that this may be done satisfactory proof must be given to the Custom House officers at the port of entry to the United States that the cattle were of American raising. In order that there should be no dispute about this, all cattle leaving this country should be registered at the Custom House when being deported to Canada, and this can be used as a reference when the cattle are brought back again. If the proper proof is made, the Custom House officers of the United States will admit the cattle into this country free of duty. When sending the cattle from this country to Canada no questions are asked except that a certificate of health must be submitted to the Custom House officials of the Canadian Government at the port of entry and a duty of 25 per cent paid on the ad valorem value of the cattle. This duty will not be refunded upon the cattle being returned to the United States. If the information given above is followed out no difficulty will be experienced in getting the cattle out from this country

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Keep Your Eye on CHICAGO

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CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

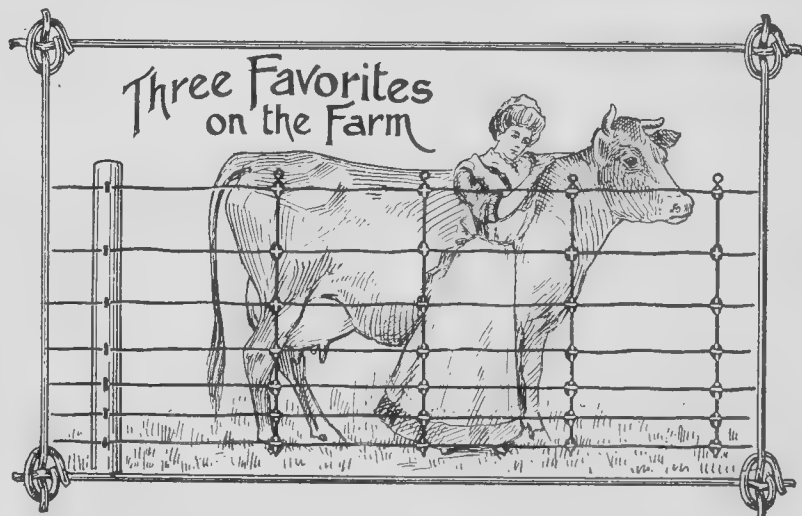
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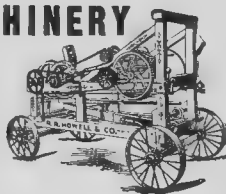
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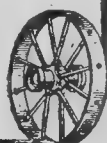
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to Canada and from Canada to the United States again."

It is a well-known fact that exporters have been cancelling space rather than risk shipping high-priced beeves abroad. Latterly they have been losing money and it naturally means that they must buy the cattle lower. Canadian exporters are undoubtedly experiencing similar results and can hardly afford to pay stronger rates. Here the demand for home slaughter is sufficiently strong to hold the market up, and with every prospect of continued moderate runs it indicates a good, active trade. The past week native beeves have sold up to \$7.40. Clay, Robinson & Co. sold a load of 756 lb. heifers at \$6.80, and but lately a big string—112 head in fact—of 1,600 lb. branded Kansas beeves at \$7.25. These sales are of themselves sufficient to indicate the strength of the demand on local, that is to say, packing and Eastern shipping, account, and that good cattle of practically all weights are selling at most excellent figures. Prospective moderate supplies should sustain the present high standard of values. The Canadian cattleman should study the situation. There is food for reflection. We would say to him what has become a proverb here; "Keep your eye on Chicago."

Western Stock Growers' Convention.

The annual meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association was held at Medicine Hat on the 14th ult. with a fairly representative gathering of ranchers present. The president, W. Huckvale, of Medicine Hat, occupied the chair. Premier Rutherford, Hon. Mr. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. W. Cushing, Minister of Public Works, all being in the city at the time, advantage was taken of their presence to lay before them matters in which the Association was interested.

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The Board of Management, in their report, took occasion to review somewhat the work of the Association from the time of its organization in the spring of 1898.

It was pointed out that the Association had always "admitted to its membership any owner of one or more head of horses or cattle while at the same time the functions of its governing body, or Board of Management, were very carefully regulated by the provisions of the Ordinance of Incorporation, and its powers of taxing its members limited to three cents per head in any one year on the number of stock owned or controlled. Thus, the member with 10,000 cattle would, at the outside, be liable for \$300 assessment, while the members with ten would liquidate his legal liability with 30 cents, in addition to his annual dues, the same in both cases. The principle of 'one man, one vote' was adopted from the commencement, and any one man's vote was just as good as any other man's vote, no matter whether he subscribed \$300 or 30 cents." The report continued: "In spite of this broad proposition, which stands today exactly the same, the Association has never received the general support of the 'small man,' the average individual pleading as a rule for holding aloof that 'he didn't see where it was going to benefit him to join.' As a matter of fact there are very few members of this or any other Stock Association who can place their fingers on any one instance where they have received direct financial benefit through their memberships; in other words, where they can balance the debit and credit of what they have actually paid in to the Association, and what they have drawn out, but every member undoubtedly receives indirectly vastly more benefit than can be estimated in dollars and cents.

"Unfortunately, from the Association's point of view, its mere existence benefits more or less all persons connected with the stock industry. The citing of one branch of its work is a sufficient illustration of this. Ten years

ago it prevailed upon the Territorial Government to join with it in the payment of bounties on timber wolves, and an arrangement was completed whereby that Government agreed to refund half of every dollar paid out by the Association in that connection. After a time the fund set aside by the Government became exhausted and the Government withdrew, temporarily, from the arrangement, and the Association carried on the work alone, paying the whole bounty out of its own funds. In due course the Government renewed its share, and this system continued for some seven years until the government recognizing that the object sought after—ridding the country of a terrible pest—was one which warranted its entire control, and that it was not fair to expect a body of public-spirited ranchmen to go on indefinitely paying out of their own pockets for the benefit of the whole country, assumed about three years ago the whole payment of the bounty, but still left the administration of the fund in the hands of the Association. This arrangement was continued by the Alberta Government, when it came into being, and existed until 1st January last, when a new set of regulations came into force and the Association retired from any active participation. In passing it is worthy of notice that while during the ten years the Association had been more or less officially connected with the wolf bounty problem, the bounty has been continually in force, within four months of the time when the Association's services were discontinued, the bounty had been withdrawn. But, to continue, the point we are getting at is that the Western Stock Growers' Association, with a comparatively limited membership, carried on an important work which greatly benefitted the whole country, and incidentally spent thousands of dollars of its own funds, while a large majority of cattlemen who were receiving equal benefits from that work and from its expenditure, declined to connect themselves with the Association. They were apparently quite willing to take its money whenever they could catch a wolf, but refused to bear a fair share of the burden necessitated in raising the funds required to pay for the wolves that they and others caught.

"Another part of the Association's work which bore and still bears directly on this subject is that of stock inspection. During the earlier years of its existence, the Association recognized that if proper inspection was to be had, good men had to be appointed to the position of stock inspectors, and, in order to induce such men to accept the appointments, the Association guaranteed that any inspector called upon to inspect less than sixty head in any one day should receive from its funds the equal amount to what he was entitled to receive under the Stock Inspection Act, thus removing the objection that the men most fit for the positions usually had, viz., that it did not pay them to neglect their own business to accept. This extra payment was continued for some years, until shipping points and stock inspectors became so numerous that it was not found feasible to continue it, and in any event it is doubtful whether the results warranted the expenditure.

"Recognizing that the inspection system left a great deal to be desired, the Association then applied the best remedy that suggested itself, albeit an expensive one, viz., the employment of an expert brand man in Winnipeg, whose duties were to check over the brands of all cattle shipped from the West. For several years this official's wages and travelling expenses were met entirely from the funds of the Association. Primarily, of course, the idea was to benefit the members of the Association but actually every man who disposed of cattle for shipment benefitted equally, whether he was a member of the Association or not. If an animal was found incorrectly tallied or wrongfully shipped, the fact was reported to the secretary of the Association, who collected for the animal, and if the owner was to be found, remitted the proceeds to him, and hundreds of such instances



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have occurred. This, of course, constituted a heavy drain upon the Association's resources, for expert brand men who can be relied upon are not a drug upon the market and are not cheap. The work that was being carried on by the Association in this connection commended itself so strongly to the Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Alberta, that the year before last he offered to make a grant of public money to help out its operation. The amount (\$900) was not sufficient to defray the whole expense, but it was of very material assistance. A similar amount was given last year, and it is confidently hoped will be available again for the coming season. As in the matter of wolf bounty, many a man profited by this work of the Association, and by the expenditure of its funds in carrying it out, who was just as much entitled to add his share towards the expense it entailed as were the men who actually did put up the money. To give an idea, during last year alone, out of 228 head of cattle cut out in Winnipeg by the Association's Inspector, and collected for by the Secretary, only 65 belonged to members of the Association, the balance being the property of ranchers who presumably were unable or unwilling to see how it would benefit them to join. In addition to the Inspector in Winnipeg, the Association for some time employed also a similar official in Calgary, in order to catch the westbound cattle, but the Alberta Government recognizing the necessity of such an official undertook his entire charge, and consequently his control.

The report also touched upon the efforts that the Association had made in the way of punishing cattle "rustlers," etc.

It had also taken an active part in seeking a reduction of the new land tax, and had just received information that it had been decided to reduce the local improvement tax to $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per acre and the educational tax to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per acre, making the total tax $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents originally contemplated.

"Continuing the work of the previous years, the Board employed Mr. J. C. Patterson for the six months commencing 1st July last, as stock inspector at Winnipeg. His work last year was well up to its previous high standard, and the Board is well satisfied that every dollar this cost was money well spent. No less than 228 head of cattle were handled by him—that is to say were strays in the generally accepted meaning of the term—which were reported by Patterson to the secretary, and collected for by him. Out of this 228 head no less than 39 were not tallied at all, and 30 were incorrectly described."

Attention was also called in this report to the need for some enactment covering the inspection of hides and stating that "there is still no efficient check over the numerous small butcher shops and slaughter houses throughout the province."

The Association had asked the Provincial Government that no more herd districts should be created south of the C.P.R. main line. The Minister of Agriculture had replied that as the herd law stood last May it was impossible to form new herd districts except in that portion of the old province of Saskatchewan now included in the province of Alberta. No new districts, likely to affect the interests of the Association, would be formed unless a change was made in the law.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of the Secretary-treasurer, R. G. Mathews, showed that the rate of assessment for the year past was levied at 1 cent per head on stock owned. This just carried through the year's operations, leaving a balance of \$20.46 to the Association's credit.

The largest amount of work entailed during the year was the collecting for, hunting up of owners of, and paying for the 228 head of strays cut out by Inspector Patterson at Winnipeg. Of these, as mentioned in the Board of Management's report, no less than 39 were not tallied at all, and 30 were tallied wrong. In other words 69 head of cattle were recovered for their owners

through the inspector's work in Winnipeg, which otherwise would have been completely lost to them, while of the balance of the 228, although they were tallied correctly, their owners in many instances did not know of their shipment until notified through the secretary's office. The owners of all but 13 of the 228 head were located and paid; the proceeds of the 13 head were sent to the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

During the eight months ending 31st December, 1907, a sum of \$1,075 was expended in paying bounties on wolves. The Alberta Government reimbursed the Association for the whole of this amount, but the Association administered the fund and accepted the responsibility of its proper administration. Three wolf bounty inspectors were employed, one at Macleod, one at Calgary, and one at Medicine Hat. Warrants issued by these officials were as follows:

	Pups	Grown	Total	Amt.
Macleod	67	17	84	\$590
Calgary	32	3	35	205
Medicine Hat	41	5	46	280
	140	25	165	\$1075

On the 1st January the Department of Agriculture assumed direct control of the wolf bounty, but on the 20th April last all wolf bounties were withdrawn, and there is not consequently at the present time, the first in ten years, any bounty offered for the destruction of timber wolves. It was in 1898 that the wolf bounty first came into existence, and from first to last there has been paid out by the Association partly from its funds and partly from Government assistance a sum of \$24,018 on a total of 3,878 wolves.

During the year the proceeds of 61 cattle shipped in Montana were recovered by the Association and the owners all located and paid.

The financial statement showed the total receipts for the year to have been \$3,546.29.

A PROPOSAL TO DISBAND.

Geo. Lane, of Calgary, introduced a recommendation that the Association should disband. He believed that too small a proportion of the stockmen gave their support to the organization, and that the burdens of the many were being borne by the few. He also complained that the men who had been recommended to the government as cattle inspectors had not been appointed. This view was shared by some of the other members, but others pointed to the good work that had been done in the past even in the face of unfavorable circumstances and contended that if they disbanded there would be no body of men to represent the interests of the industry. President Huckvale thought that it would be a pity to disband at present. The benefit that the members had received in the past in the matter of protection from wolves had in itself been worth the cost of carrying on the work of the organization. The idea of disbanding was finally dropped, and the election of officers proceeded with, which resulted as follows:

OFFICERS ELECTED.

President, W. Huckvale, Medicine Hat, (re-elected).
1st Vice-Pres.—George Lane, Calgary, (re-elected).
2nd Vice-Pres.—A. E. Cross, Calgary.

Committee—Bow River, Messrs. Burns and Hull; Lethbridge, Messrs. Howell Harris and A. J. McLean; Sheep Creek, Mr. Lineham; High River, Messrs. Eckhart and J. H. Brown; Medicine Hat, Messrs. A. P. Day and R. E. Margesson; Pincher Creek, Messrs. Hatfield and Maunsell; Willow Creek, Messrs. Ward and A. B. McDonald; Maple Creek, Messrs. A. J. Day and D. J. Wylie.

HIDE INSPECTION

Occasion was taken to present to the members of the Cabinet present the wishes of the Association as expressed in resolutions. The first dealt with hide inspection. It was moved by Howell Harris, seconded by A. J. Day, and carried:

"Whereas there is no check at present upon the brands of cattle killed in slaughter houses, this Association urges most emphatically upon the



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15

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Government the urgent need that exists for the enactment of a 'hide ordinance.' We would point out that such a law making it compulsory for all hides to be inspected before being shipped out of the country was formerly in existence in the Northwest Territories and has been adopted by the Saskatchewan Government. We would respectfully request that a law be enacted making it compulsory that before any hides are sold or shipped they should be inspected and recorded and we would suggest that if such a law is not applicable to the whole province it shall be made so that those parts may be particularly excepted. And we would further suggest that it should be made illegal for any other than a butcher to sell beef without first producing the hide for inspection to the inspector."

Quite a long discussion followed regarding the inspection of hides. Objection had been taken to the hide ordinance because of the difficulty of inspecting frozen hides. Mr. Cross claimed that if hides were properly folded no trouble would be experienced.

Hon. Mr. Finlay said that when the matter had come up in the House the Executive were favorable to inspection, but objections had arisen from those members who represented farming constituencies. Farmers were

for coal. And yet it seemed that there could be no law made to remedy such a state of affairs.

Premier Rutherford said that the resolution contained suggestions that would meet with the approval of certain members in a prescribed area. He suggested that the Association mention the area to be covered and outline a scheme whereby the Government could carry out the suggestions. He had not thought that there was much cattle stealing going on, as the heavy sentences imposed by the Chief Justice was supposed to have stamped it out. He had not known of much thieving in the Central and Northern parts, but could see the hardship which fell on the large rancher in Southern Alberta. Consequently, although the members might not see fit to enact legislation to embrace the whole of the province, he could still see that they ought to bring forward legislation to cover certain areas and suit the conditions. If this was done, they might afterwards make it cover the whole province. There were many difficulties in the way of carrying out the suggestion as many new towns were springing up and a very large number of inspectors would be required. He could promise, on behalf of the Government, careful consideration, and he had no doubt that



Mouthland Solomon—25238—(6721) calved April 1906. The property of Steel Bros., Glenboro, Sired by: White Cockade of Nether Craig (2851) by Cockies Heir of Chapelton, Dam Aikenhead, Kilburnie 4th, (20069) by Aikenhead, Rodger (5234), bred by John Gemmill, Aikenhead, Fenwick, Ayrshire, Scotland. This bull won second in the yearling class at Kilmarnock in 1907.

willing to bring in their hides, but took exception when they were required to go to an inspector. It was impossible for the government to place an inspector at every village, as a man could not be expected to remain in his office all day and not be paid well. It wouldn't pay him to do it for ten cents a hide. The inspector would have to be available or the farmer would lose too much time looking him up.

The president claimed that beef was sold every winter in Medicine Hat at a price at which it could not be raised. It would be better to have even an inexperienced brand reader than none at all, as it would be up to the beef peddler to satisfactorily decipher the brand on any hide in his possession.

Geo. Lane claimed that under present conditions farmers were as likely as ranchers to lose cattle. It should be incumbent upon every man who disposed of beef in a suspicious manner to show where he had got it. He claimed that he had gone to a shack during the winter and seen twelve big steer heads lying around it and knew at the time that the man had never owned five head of cattle in his life. He had been selling beef all winter at three cents a pound and trading it to the Indians

they would be able to alleviate the hardships which existed.

THE WOLF BOUNTY

The resolution dealing with the wolf bounty was then presented. This was moved by E. H. Maunsell, seconded by H. M. Hatfield, and carried:

"Whereas this Association has noted with regret that the wolf bounty which has been in continual existence for the last ten years under the administration of the Association, and which was taken over by the Alberta Government, has been withdrawn, therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this Association there is grave danger that the excellent results that have been obtained by the continuous payment of this bounty during the last ten years will be greatly removed. Therefore be it resolved that the wolf bounty formerly paid for wolves be re-introduced, viz., \$15 on grown wolves and \$5 on pups. And we would suggest that the bounty payable on wolves be divided into coyote and wolf bounties and a separate amount be credited to each fund so that there shall be no danger of the wolf bounty fund being swamped by the coyote bounty fund."

President Huckvale made a strong presentation of the case for a renew-

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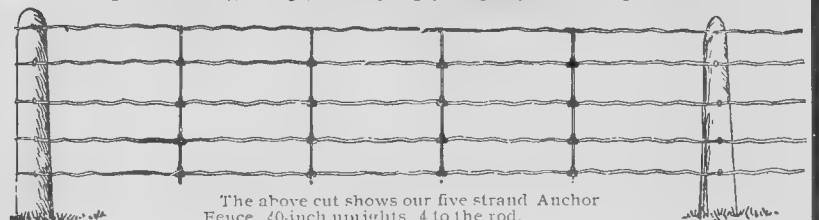
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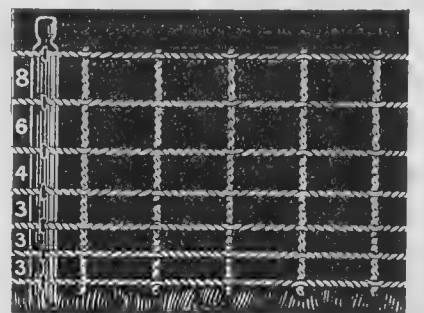
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al of the wolf bounties. He said that it had been estimated that each wolf cost the country from \$500 to \$1,000 to feed. The other day he had personally paid a man \$100 for killing 14 wolf pups, and it was cheap at that as at a very low estimate these pups would have increased to one hundred in number in three years. If it cost \$500 a piece to keep them, it was easy to estimate what figures the sum would run into. The Association was not strong enough to pay the wolf bounty for the whole country, and even at the figure paid by the Government men could not devote their time to wolf hunting and make it pay. Fortunately, however, there were men public-spirited enough to double the bounty and so make the inducement sufficient for the purpose. The coyotes, in his opinion, did not do one-hundredth part of the damage done by the wolves. He knew a small rancher last winter who lost 22 out of 150 head by wolves—a very serious loss.

The Premier said that the government had last year set aside \$20,000 for wolf bounty. This was a liberal appropriation but in three months it had been exhausted together with a large additional sum. However, he would do what he could to have the bounty renewed. The wolf and coyote bounties would be divided.

PROVINCIAL, LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER INTRODUCED

Hon. W. T. Finlay then introduced W. F. Stevens, of Clover Bar, the newly appointed live stock commissioner for the province. His duties would be to assist the live stock industry in every way, and any difficulty laid before him would receive every consideration. Mr. Stevens addressed the meeting briefly. He said that he could not at present make a definite statement regarding the lines

along which he would work, but he could give only a general outline of the duties imposed upon him by the Alberta Government. The principal object of his appointment was to restore new life and interest to the live stock business of the Province, which had been on the wane for some years, especially in cattle. The idea was to bring the business to its original state of importance. He noted that during the spring Alberta hay fed cattle had brought \$6.20 on the Chicago markets as against \$5.90 for the Montana steers. This was a source of great satisfaction, yet the grain fed cattle had brought \$7.25 and it was this extra \$1.05 which the stock growers must strive to obtain and we would not reach the limit of our ambition until we had done this. An ambition should also exist not to have to send cattle to Chicago when the prices there were set by a country of which we were an integral part. Another of the speaker's duties would be to ascertain what obstacle existed to shipping cattle over our own lines and to secure the same treatment for the man who raises and ships as for the man who buys and ships; for the big shipper as well as the small.

REQUEST FOR LONGER GRAZING LEASES

It was moved by A. DesBrisay, seconded by E. A. J. McLean, and carried:

"Whereas the cattle ranching industry, which is one of the largest in the prairie provinces, is in grave danger of extinction through the unsatisfactory tenure of the existing grazing leases, therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this Association it is desirable and necessary for the sake of this important industry that grazing leases should be granted of a longer tenure than at

present and that they should be irrevocable for the time for which they were originally granted, and we would point out that there is a large portion of the Southern part of Alberta and of the South-Western part of Saskatchewan which is not at present suitable for anything else but the grazing of stock, and the granting of leases of the description asked for would have the result of not only putting the land in question to an immediate useful end but at the same time would have a wonderfully beneficial effect on the ranching industry, and we would suggest that the lessee have the privilege of purchasing ten per cent. of the amount of his leasehold, not to exceed 10,000 acres and not less than 160 acres."

MANGE EXTINCTION

Secretary Mathews read a letter from Veterinary Director General Rutherford regretting his absence and indicating the line of action which the Dominion Department proposed to take in regard to the mange problem. Dr. Rutherford, in his letter, said:

"A careful review of the whole situation has led me to the conclusion that while benefits have undoubtedly resulted from the policy followed in the past, better results can now be obtained by the adoption of methods which, while not interfering with cattle apparently free from disease, will lend themselves to a more thorough and rigid enforcement of the law as regards the isolation and treatment of animals actually infected, or which have been in contact directly or indirectly with the infection of mange. Under the new policy an earnest effort will be made to keep all the cattle in the country under a rigid and close supervision by employing a number of range riders, each of whom will be required to take

prompt and effective action with a view to enforcing immediate compulsory treatment of all diseased and contact animals found by him within a certain specified area for which he will be held personally and officially responsible. The country will, as heretofore, be divided into districts each of which will be placed in charge of a qualified veterinary inspector, under whose control and direction the operations of the range riders above referred to will be carried on. These districts will, generally speaking, be the same as those hitherto assigned to veterinary inspectors, although some re-arrangement will probably be necessary.

"The adoption of the policy outlined above removes at once any restrictions which the Department has hitherto insisted upon as to the kind of dip to be used by individual owners, who will naturally be at liberty to adopt any treatment which they may see fit to adopt with the object of keeping their cattle free from lice and other parasites, as well as from the mange insect. On the other hand, however, it must be understood that when affected cattle such as those now held in quarantine are dipped by order of and under the supervision of our officials, the Department will reserve the right to prescribe the form of treatment and the preparation to be used, and that the greatest care will be exercised in seeing that the composition and preparation of the dipping fluids thus used officially are such as to render them effective. In this connection I am satisfied that the lime and sulphur dip, if properly made and used at a temperature of from 105 degrees to 110 degrees, will, if the animals are immersed for a sufficient length of time, eradicate lice as well as mange, and I therefore intend to insist upon its use in

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official work, although the use of the formula for hand treatment laid down in previous orders will also be permitted.

"The mange regulations are now undergoing amendment, and it will soon be possible to make a public announcement of the new policy outlined above and to proceed as rapidly as possible with the organization necessary for carrying it out. Meanwhile nothing but good can result from the dissemination of the information contained in this letter, as I have no doubt many owners will at once begin to make arrangements for the treatment of their cattle."

Dr. Hargrave, Inspector in Charge for Alberta, stated that range riders had already been engaged and the location of every infected herd was practically known. The animals would be held until cured and not allowed to mix with others. Inspectors would be appointed at the different vats and would be glad to assist at the dip-pins. When a herd was pronounced infected the cattle would have to be dipped before there was any shipping.

Duncan Anderson of the Dominion Department spoke of the educational campaign that was being undertaken. He said that it was the firm purpose of the Health of Animals Branch to exterminate mange in Western Canada and a campaign was now about to be started lasting until August, when over thirty meetings would be addressed and the ground well covered.

FIRE GUARDS

A resolution dealing with fire guards was passed as follows:— Moved by Edw. Clark, seconded by George Lane, and carried:

"Whereas during the spring of the present year great damage has been done to the range country through the prevalence of prairie fires, therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this Association the inspection of existing guards should be rigidly looked after and extra fire guards created when necessary."

Feeding Value of Oats.

Oats, in quantity, are the most important crop of Canada, the yield equaling almost the combined production of all other cereals. We have an especially favorable climate here for growing oats, both for securing large yields and good quality. Some of the best farmers that we have, even in the Canadian West, are raising more and more oats each year, and getting as great or greater profits than from the single wheat crop. Oats are not worth so much per bushel, but there are more bushels per acre, and a good marketable crop is nearly always assured.

Every farmer knows in a general way that oats are indispensable for feeding young stock, for cows, for sheep and for working animals. It is like a good many other things, we know it because "we know it." The best way to get values is to make comparisons, and as most people's standard of comparison is money, the question is: How much does a certain gain on animals cost, or what does equally as well, how does one grain compare with another as a feed for stock?

In this question we find that oats must take an important place in the rations of all our farm animals. The feeding values of grains depends largely upon their composition, although the physical character of the feed does have an important influence also. The amount of protein, carbohydrates and fat, then, contained in grains is of great importance. For the sake of comparison,

we may say that oats contain 11.8 per cent. protein, 59.7 per cent. carbohydrates, and 5 per cent. fat; wheat contains 11.9 per cent. protein, 71.9 per cent. carbohydrates, and 2.1 per cent. fat; barley contains 12.4 per cent. protein, 69.8 per cent. carbohydrates, and 1.8 per cent. fat. The two most important food elements of grain are their protein and fat. The fodders are largely composed of carbohydrates, and need the protein and fat to balance them. Considering the figures given above, it will be seen that oats are practically as high in protein content as either barley or wheat, and greatly higher in fat containing, in fact, as high a percentage of fat as corn, the great fattening feed of the "lard hog" belt of the states.

For producing milk, ground oats give about 10 per cent. more milk when used in the place of bran. In feeding oats to pigs, the grain should be rather finely ground, as the pig's digestive system cannot use the whole berry to good advantage. To separate the hulls entirely is an advantage. This can be accomplished by using a screen, or, more simple still, by pouring the feed into a barrel of water and then skimming off the hulls.

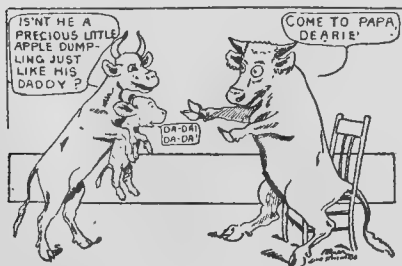
For a fattening ration there are feeds that excel oats. Oats are essentially a feed for growing animals and for horses. They conduce to the development of good bone and muscle instead of a large measure of fat.

That veteran authority on feeding questions, Prof. Henry, has this to say concerning oats as feed for horses: "Horses nurtured on oats show mettle which cannot be reached by the use of any other feeding stuff. Then, too, there is no grain so safe for horse feeding, the animal rarely being seriously injured if by accident or otherwise the groom deals out an over supply. This safety is due in no small measure to the presence of the oat hull, which causes a given weight of grain to possess considerable volume, because of which there is less liability of mistake in measuring out the ration; further the digestive tract cannot hold a quantity of oat grains sufficient to produce serious disorders. Unless the horse is hard pressed for time, or has poor teeth, oats should be fed in the whole condition."

If you feed the calf by hand do not forget to give it the mother's milk for the first few feeds. This contains a purgative principle that is always needed by the newly born animal.

The Japanese authorities are exhibiting considerable enterprise in their endeavours to work an improvement in the horse stock of the country, especially in the production of a better class of cavalry horses. The Japanese horse is an animal that can stand much hard service at the minimum cost for maintenance. In that respect he will probably give better service than the more highly bred imported stock, but it is thought that the balance of advantage, notwithstanding the special fitness of the native horse, would be with the heavier and more powerful types.

Feed the young calf often and not too much at a time. Three quarts at a feed is quite enough for a beginning. Whole milk, freshly drawn from the cow, should be given for the first week, then warm skim milk gradually substituted. At about the end of the first month some finely ground grain should be added. From this the hulls should be carefully sifted. Give the calf all the milk it will drink up readily, but do not gorge it. If it is fed the right amount it will be seen licking the pail on the bottom and if a little ground grain has been added it will find this, as it settles to the bottom, and soon it will get an appetite for grain. If the grain is added gradually there will be no trouble from scours, and the calves will do much better than if fed milk alone. Then when weaning time comes the milk can be reduced gradually and with the grain the calves will hardly know they have been weaned from the milk.



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Carpet-Beatin' Time.

By L. A. R., Ninga, Man.

While readin' The Nor'-West Farmer
I came across some lines
About "the happy single man"
In carpet-beatin' times;
And it really struck me funny
How the verses and the rhymes
All are made to pity married men
In carpet-beatin' times.

They tell us that the married man
Has no peace anywhere;
He had to eat a-standin' up
Or settin' on the stairs.
And to hear the papers tell it,
Life isn't worth a dime
To the poor unhappy married man
In carpet-beatin' time.

So as we've heard so much about
Their sufferin's and their pains,
To hear another story
Would be something of a change;
And as I've learned a few things
Along this well-worn line,
I'll tell of my experiences
In carpet-beatin' time.

When we was courtin', Jim and me,
Along about spring time,
One day he came and caught me
Beatin' carpets on the line;
When, "Great Guns! What you
doin'?"

The words came with a jerk—
"Them little hands was never made
To do such heavy work."

And in the house, 'twas just the same.
He'd help with this and that,
I dasset move a sofa
Or scarcely lift a mat;
And when it come it dishes,
He'd want to do 'em all.
He said "it was a pleasure,
A trouble! Not at all!"
And he said if I would wed him,
"Life would be a merry chime,"
For he'd always help me with the work,
Especially cleanin' time.

And so I took him at his word,
And I became his wife;
But did he help me with the work?
Oh, no! Not on your life!
For when I said, "Jim, dear, I know
You'll put the carpets down,"
He took his hat and said he had
"To see a man up town."

And did he wash the dishes,
Sweep the floor, or make the bed?
Well, no, I never asked him, for
I knew he would have said
He "hadn't time for women's work
Or puttin' carpets down."
He had to keep engagements,
And "see some men up town."

Now men are all alike, my dears,
The single ones as well,
In spite of what the editors
In various papers tell;
Some men may help around the house,
But it surely isn't mine,
For he's especially occupied
At carpet-cleanin' time.

A Matter of Fireguards.

A True Story.—By F. T. Wood.

"Boys, I wish you would make some fireguards. The spring is so dry and windy that I can't help but feel worried all the time." Mrs. Ward, a short, nervous looking woman, looked over the breakfast-table at her two sons.

"O, pshaw, mother," said Martin, who was the elder, "what's the use of worrying? There's no danger at all. The grass around the buildings here is so short and tramped down so much; it could not possibly burn."

"That's right, ma," put in Frank, "the fire couldn't come within ten rods of the buildings. Anyway, if a fire should start, we could easily backfire along the west road and keep it off our farm altogether."

"Well, I don't think so," urged Mrs. Ward, "we have never had any experience with prairie fires, and so we can't be sure what they will do or what we can do. I wish you would plow a guard around the house, at least."

The boys were busy with their spring's work, however, so the fire-guard was left till some more convenient time. No need of a guard, anyway, was the thought of both.

The Ward family had moved to their present location in Northern Alberta from one of the Northwestern States.

Their former farm had been in the midst of a thickly settled farming district where a prairie fire of any magnitude was practically impossible. Here the conditions were different; the few neighbors they had were new settlers like themselves; moreover, except for a few scattered fields, the country was raw prairie. The grass, even the upland grass, in a favorable year grows wonderfully thick and tall in the Alberta country, so it makes admirable fuel for fire.

A week or so passed uneventfully. Occasionally the smoke of some distant fire rolled during the day, and nearly every night a dull red glow in the sky told where another was burning. Mr. Ward was not at home, or it is quite probable that he would have urged strongly the necessity of a good wide guard. But on Sunday, the first Sunday in April, the boys were initiated into the real dangers of a prairie fire. It was a bright, warm day; the sun shone clear and hot, and a brisk breeze was blowing from the northwest. Now northwest of the Ward farm for many miles the only settlers were the Galician and Roumanian peasants, which the Canadian government had established there. Whether these people are in the habit of burning the prairies in their old homes in the Austrian country or whether it is merely a careless, reckless way of clearing their new homesteads, I cannot say. The fact remains, however, that they are very much inclined to set out fires, Sunday being the most popular day, while a windy Sunday is almost too tempting to resist.

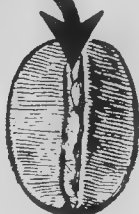
About dinner time Frank stepped to the back-door and looked out over the fields and prairies. The Ward house stood on rather a large hill near the center of their farm. Eight or ten rods to the northeast was their log stable and sloping eastward from there lay the pasture. Directly south of the house was the little grain field, about twenty acres in extent. A few rods from the field, near the corner of the pasture, was a little straw stack, the straw from the few acres of grain that they had threshed the fall before, and built in and around the stack was the pig pen whose sole occupant lay grunting peaceably under her shade of boards. Frank looked around contentedly; the milk cows and horses were browsing quietly in the pasture; down the hill in the hay slough their bunch of range cattle were walking and feeding, their black forms showing sharp against the background of dead grey-brown grass. Frank looked to the northwest and saw not two miles away, a cloud of black rolling smoke. "Work ahead," thought Frank, and calling his brother, they ran to the barn and caught and saddled the horses. Then, seizing an armful of old sacks to use as beaters, they stuffed their pockets full of matches and galloped down the hill. For a mile and a half on the north side of their farm, their meadow lay, and wet as it was with the water from the melting snows the boys knew that it was an efficient guard.

But hardly had they reached the meadow and begun congratulating themselves that, unless the wind changed, the oncoming fire would hardly be able to creep around the west end of the water, when barely a mile from the house and south and west of where they stood, a new smoke sprang into view.

"By Jove, we're in for it now!" said Martin. "We'll have to backfire along the west road."

Now this road was an old trail in the country, had been travelled for many years, but with the grass grown center, as it is in most prairie roads, it was hardly enough in itself. It ran southwest by northeast about half a mile from the house, and if the boys had been able to do as they planned and had plenty of time, no doubt things would have turned out all right. They galloped to a spot as near the center of the oncoming fire as could be guessed, and hastily set out a line of fires on the west side and as close to the road as possible. The work could not be hastened to any extent; if the row of fire was too wide the volume of flame would be such that their own fire would leap

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the road and thus defeat their own purposes. So alternately firing and beating, the boys had a space burned off probably twenty rods long and varying from five to ten rods wide in the central portion to a few feet wide at the two ends. Frank had the north end, Martin the south, and, though both worked desperately, they could not help feeling that it was all in vain. The breeze had kept gradually increasing, and was now blowing a good brisk gale. West of the road the land dipped down into a wide shallow valley, and the grass was remarkably thick and tall and dry. Clouds of smoke were flying past and the roar and crackle of the oncoming flames were easily heard. The fire had spread fanwise as it advanced, and the line of flame was now much wider than the boys' guard extended. Suddenly the flames plunged down into the little valley and were temporarily lost to view. The smoke clouds were thicker now, swirling by in rapid succession; the roar was continuous. The smoke from their own fire combined with that of the approaching giant made breathing difficult; they choked and gasped and coughed. Their eyes, too, were affected; they burned and stung terribly, and the tears that coursed down their cheeks plowed little furrows in the dust and soot. As suddenly as they had disappeared, the flames sprang into view again, a scant ten yards off, leaping and curling and rolling. Here and there a long writhing tongue stood out against the black of the rising smoke. The roar was louder now, and the boys felt as though they were in the path of a veritable flood, a sea of fire. The smoke was continuous; hot and choking it rushed by, full of tiny dust and flakes of ashes. The horses had moved south and were now only a few rods from the south end of the guard where Martin was working. When Martin saw the flames rods and rods south of him he realized that his task was hopeless, and dashed for the horses.

"Come on, Frank," he called "run for the house," and struck up the hill on the gallop.

Frank's horse eyed the approaching fire for a moment, then with a snort of terror he wheeled and dashed for his mate. Frank had dropped his work at Martin's call, and, blinded and choking, plunged into the smoke looking for his horse. No horse to be seen. Frank could not see much longer, he could scarcely breathe at all, the waves of heat were terrific. He dared not run for the house, already the flames had crossed the road south of him and he could hear them roaring and sweeping up the hill. With an inward prayer he flung himself face down in the road—luckily for him it was at a place where their guard was widest—and waited. The first line of flame in a big prairie fire does not burn clean; it sweeps along over the tops and the driest parts, and so behind the front there is always a real lake of fire, crackling, snapping, sending off clouds of heat and sparks and ashes and dense choking smoke, as it finishes the work of destruction. So, long after the fire had reached his guard and the sudden burst of heat had passed, and left him safe, Frank lay close to the ground, breathing in what little pure air there was and most heartily wishing that they had made a guard. Several times he tried to stand and move, but, choked and blinded, was glad to drop once more to the shelter of the friendly road. After ten or fifteen minutes had passed in this way, the smoke grew suddenly thinner. To the north and northwest was black and smoking prairie, the few rocks there were standing out white and strange. To the southeast, towards the house was a dense pall of smoke; he could see no signs of the buildings. The first fire had, contrary to the boys' expectations, worked around the west end of the meadow and was sweeping down through the big grass along the southern edge. When the smoke broke, Frank could catch occasional glimpses of the cattle, bunched in a small pool, ears spread out, and a look of frightened surprise in their attitudes.

"They'll be all right," muttered Frank to himself, "if some of the little

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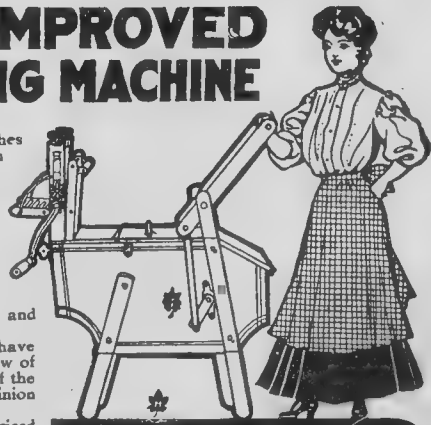
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calves are not hid in that big grass."

Frank waited a few minutes and then
struck up the hill towards the buildings.
The ground was hot and smoking, here
and there a little patch of grass was
still burning, and the clumps of wil-
low-brush were crackling and smoking.
By carefully picking his way and by
taking advantage of an unburned spot
on the eastern edge of a little slough,
he finally plunged through the smoke
and saw the buildings. An intense sigh
of relief rose to his lips. He had more
than half expected to find the buildings
in blackened ruins, and there is no
doubt that; but for the timely help of
two, or three bachelor neighbors, his
tears would have been realized. But
what a yard! Black, entirely black
with little spurts of smoke still rising
and curling away. The trampled and
beaten down grass that couldn't burn
was quite gone, dash-burned like oil, the
folks said. Wielding a wet sack in the
face of a hot angry smoking fire is not
easy work, and Mrs. Ward was com-
pletely tired out. Southeast of the
house the remains of the pig pen and
the straw pile were crackling cheerily.
The pig had managed to break out be-
fore suffering any serious injury and
was now wandering around the door-
step, grunting peaceably, and apparently
not much concerned over the destruc-
tion of her home. Several lengths of
rail-fence in the vicinity of the straw
pile were ruined, the posts burned off
and the rails entirely gone.

As soon as they were sure that there
was no more possible danger to the
buildings, the boys caught up their hors-
es again and went to hunt up the cattle.
The old ones were all safe; they found
them still bunched in the meadow
snatching an occasional bite in a ner-
vous, half-hearted way. In the ashes of
the big grass along the south edge they
found two young calves, still living and
moving, but burned too badly to save.
Anything but immediate death would
have been cruel, so the boys were forced
to their unpleasant task.

As they rode slowly up the hill a few
minutes later, their thoughts were simi-
lar. They were hungry and tired and
dirty. They thought of their and their
mother's work and right; of the black-
ened range; of the ruined fence and the
missing straw and finally of the two
little calves lying dead behind them.

Martin looked over at Frank. "I
guess mother knew more about fires
than we did," he said slowly. "I wish
we had made that fire guard."

Frank nodded. "You're right, Mar-
tin, we ought to."

Mrs. Ward was too wise a mother to
say, "I told you so," but when, before
the fall fires were due, the boys plowed
a good wide guard, not only around the
buildings, but around the whole farm
as well, she could not help but think,
"they have learned a lesson."

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To be long suffering like Paul.
To be self-disciplined like David.
To be prayerful like Elijah.
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Work.

Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market place or tranquil room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in the right way."

Then shall I see it not too great, nor small,
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall
At eventide, to play and love and rest,
Because I know for me my work is best.
—Henry Van Dyke.

The Dignity of Labor.

Miss Margaret M. Mather, professor of home economics in a Nebraska college, in addressing an Illinois farmers' institute on the subject of the dignity of labor, said some very excellent things. A portion of her address follows:

"We treat the girl who teaches school or does dressmaking differently from the one who works in the kitchen, yet all of them are working for a living, and working in the kitchen makes no difference in the womanhood or dignity of character.

"The school teacher may hold theoretically to the idea of the three-fold nature of the pupil, the physical, mental, and moral, but in practise she trains the mental nature only. Precepts, beautiful poems, and high ideals are not sufficient to develop the pupil's sense of his relation to others, to develop character and manhood. He must be given work that will train him in these, and develop self-reliance and belief in himself. Many a boy has fastened upon him the brand of incorrigibility by one teacher after another and by citizens until he has gone to the reform school. Why? Because the schools lack the facilities to give an education that will allow the pupils to find expression for those activities and impulses in them which have a right to expression.

"Manual training teachers invariably say that the question of discipline does not come up in that work because these activities find expression in manual training. In Indiana, at a certain village school, it was thought that six boys would have to be sent to the reform school, but when they were given a month's trial in manual training they grew rapidly into a better manhood and there was no more thought of the reform school. They were receiving the mental education, finding the physical expression, and it gave them moral strength. These three are combined and you can not separate them. We have overlooked that entirely.

"A girl 15 years old in my school could not think quickly and was far behind in her work; there seemed no chance for her to pass to the next grade. She was finally allowed to take manual training, and in six month's time made such advancement as to amaze the superintendent and keep up with the school. It was mental power that came to her. It was a new grasp of subjects and a broadening of her outlook when she did work with her hands, work that required attention, something that gave her an opportunity to concentrate her mind. Although the manual training took an hour and a half out of her studies every day, she advanced far more rapidly in those studies. When we neglect physical training we are falling short in moral strength, manhood or womanhood, and dignity.

"The one aim of the labor unions apparently is, 'More money and shorter hours.' The laborer is worthy of his hire, but he owes something to his work that has nothing to do with his employer, and that can not be paid for in money. The workman who fails to recognize this is not a true workman. The great inventions, as electric lights, electric cars, and every step in progress and education, would not have been given us if the inventor or worker had

stopped to think what he was going to get out of it. The great wizard, Edison, works twenty-four hours at a stretch. His wife has to take him his meals and stand over him and make him eat them. What does he care for money or anything save for his work? Until we put ourselves in that attitude we are not appreciating the dignity of labor. One who degrades labor, who does dishonest work, is just as much a thief as the man who embezzles money. A laundry woman did my work beautifully one week and I respected her because her work merited respect. The second week her work was so poor that there was not a pocket-handkerchief that I could use. She had obtained money under false pretenses; she had degraded her work and I could not respect her.

"You farmers are fortunate if you have a hired man that will go right ahead and do just as good work when your eye is not on him. I believe that this lack of respect for labor is putting a vein of dishonesty through our whole country like a subtle poison; that embezzlement and misuse of funds have their roots in dishonest work. The man who will cheat in work will after a while be willing to take something that he can put his hands on, if he is not going to be found out. The man who will take money is a less detriment to the country than the man who does dishonest work."

Fanny Crosby at Eighty-eight.

Fanny Crosby, the world's beloved hymn-writer, has just entered her 89th year. During her long life, despite her blindness, Miss Crosby has travelled extensively and met with many prominent people. Age has not limited her activities, and a writer in the Christian Herald who interviewed the hymn-writer to obtain a birthday message, found her mind fully alert, and her reference to things and people as though she had seen them. In answer to the question, "What things stand out most clearly in thinking over the experience of your life?" we have the following interesting story. To quote in part:

"First—oh, that was wonderful—first beginning to learn the bible by heart. When I was eight years old, I knew the first four books. I never learned to read with my fingers. I just committed to memory. I know the New Testament well enough to teach it to others. Others have to go and get their book, but I have mine always with me. I can recite long poems, too."

Her friends say that Miss Crosby knows her own thousands of verses also, and they cannot confuse her as to any line she has ever composed, although her writing has extended over the whole length of her life. She has written for Biglow and Main alone 5,400 hymns (not all of which have been published) and at least 1,000 others for Kirkpatrick, Sweeney and other composers. Her beautiful hymn, "Saved by Grace," was written two years before it was published, and it aroused a furore of enthusiasm when she recited it for the first time at Northfield. She has used over 200 "pen-names" in her productions. Her words are sung all over the world, and many of her hymns will live as those of Wesley have done.

"When I was fifteen I went to the New York Institution for the Blind. It was just at the beginning of the work of education for the blind. I had learned to play on the guitar, and that had calloused my fingers so that I could not use the raised letters. The fingers have to be very sensitive to read, you know. So I was taught as I had been before, through memory. Then they discovered my gift for making verses and gave me the very best education possible to help me to write. We travelled a great deal in those years. We went to Albany to ask the legislature for an appropriation for the Institution, and then we went through many of the towns of the state, giving entertainments and interesting people in the work. I remember riding on the canal-boat. The steersman and the driver became great friends of mine, and they used to pick fruit for me from the orchards



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It is as good as plaster, 75%
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You can put it on.

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Nearly all goods in this line at the
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GILLET'S is used by the best bakers and
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along the tow-path, and bring it to me.
You know, that's always been the
trouble. I've been petted and spoiled."

I laughed very heartily.

"I don't believe it has hurt you at
all," I said. "You have travelled
quite a bit, haven't you?"

"Yes, especially at that time. I
went to Washington twice to interest
Congress in educating the blind. I
was the first woman who ever spoke
before that body."

"You must have met a great many
famous people, Miss Crosby?"

"Yes, yes, indeed. Henry Clay was
the greatest. He was a wonderful
man. Oh, such charming manners!

He came to the Institution, and I was
selected to welcome him with a poem.
He had lost his son six months be-
fore in the Mexican War, and I had
sent him some verses. So after I had
read my verses of welcome, he stepp-
ed forward and said, 'This is not the
first poem for which I am indebted to
this lady. She has already sent
me some lines on the death of my
dear son.' It was said so tenderly that
I cried. He shed a few tears, but
was able to recover himself, but I had
hard work. I shall never forget that."

"Yes, yes, indeed. Henry Clay was
the greatest. He was a wonderful
man. Oh, such charming manners!

The Boy and Life on the Farm.

The following very sensible article is
from The New England Farmer, and
we commend it to every father on the
farm:

"If you are a farmer and you want
your son to be a farmer after you, teach
him from his earliest boyhood to respect
his father's calling. Instill into his
mind the fact that the great men of all
ages were sons of farmers. Teach him
never to feel ashamed at the senseless
and threadbare jokes of would-be hum-
orists over old Hayseed and his lumber-
ing old market wagon and his quaint-
ness of speech when he visits the city
and stares around at the sights, and
does not make half so much of a fool of
himself as the average city man when
he comes to the country.

"Do not fill his life entirely with
work. Recreation is as necessary to
happiness and to a healthful develop-
ment of the spiritual and physical facul-
ties as is pure air, and there is untold
wisdom in the old saw, 'All work and
no play makes Jack a dull boy.'

"Encourage him when he tries to do,
even if he fails. Failures which teach
us how to avoid future disasters are
successes. Make him feel that you rest
upon his faithfulness and truth in what-
ever you entrust to him.

"Do not blame him when he is not
at fault, even if things do not turn out
as you had expected. Never disparage
his efforts. Continual disparagement
breaks his boy's spirit, and there is
nothing more inspiring, nothing more
refreshing in this world than the broad,
courageous, undismayed hopefulness of
a manly boy.

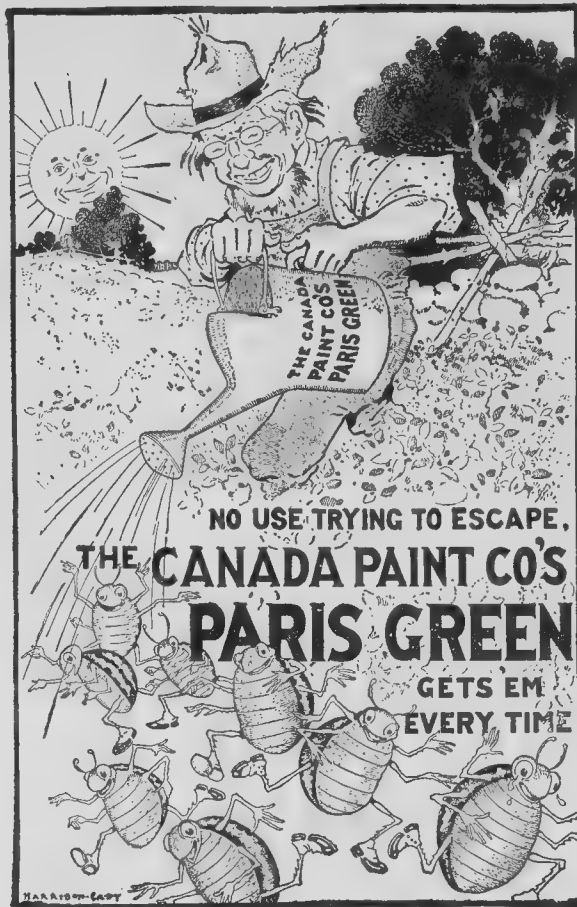
"Take him into your confidence ear-
ly. Let him know what you are going
to plant in the ten-acre field, and how
you propose to make the upland fields
pay.

"Don't snub him. The man who
snubs a boy is unworthy to be the father
of a son. Let him have the money he
earns. You would have to pay the
hired man for taking care of the calves
and the colts; why not remunerate
your boy?

"Do not disgust him with farming in
the beginning by telling him that he
does not need anything but his board
and clothes now, because he will have
'it all' when you are gone. Five dol-
lars when a boy is ten years old is
more to him than five thousand will be
when you are dead and gone and he has
the farm.

"Do not devote all the land to corn
and potatoes and 'things that pay.'
The garden and the orchard are im-
portant factors in the life on the farm,
and the flower bed ought to receive
just as much attention as the onion bed
where you expect to raise the strongly
flavored candidates for the first prem-
ium at your district fair next fall.

"Do not starve your family for the
sake of taking the best of everything to
market. A broad and generous soul



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A flour of the finest quality
which the choicest Mani-
toba Hard Wheat and the
most expert milling can
make; a flour that never
fails to give satisfaction;
a flour that enjoys the con-
fidence of those who have
tried it—that's

PURITY FLOUR

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thing but the best bread.
Purity Flour wins its way
by what it does—the best
flour makes the best bread.

Try it to-day. Ask your
grocer for Purity.

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LABEL



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is on every
bag or barrel
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cannot develop in a starved body. Live in just as good a house as you can own, free from mortgage. Have a pleasant, sunny living room with books and papers and music.

"Encourage your boy to invite his friends there, and yourself greet them cordially when they come." The lack of social privileges at home is one fertile cause of the temptation exerted by city life on the country young man."

Hygienic Cookery.

Mrs. Henrietta W. Calvin, Professor of Domestic Science, Kansas State Agricultural College.

COOKERY OF EGGS.

There are numberless ways of cooking eggs, either alone or in combination with other materials. Eggs are easily prepared, palatable, and easily digested. They rarely fail to agree with any person in health, and are especially valuable in the diet for the sick. They are typical proteid food, and therefore are tissue builders. By putting a small portion of raw yolk of egg and raw white of egg in cold water and gradually heating each, certain interesting observations may be made. First, the yolk of egg hardens, before the white hardens, and both white and yolk harden—coagulate—before the water reaches the boiling point. The longer the egg is subjected to the hot water the harder it coagulates. This principle of the coagulation of egg when heated must be borne in mind as the most important fact concerned in the preparation of all dishes in which eggs are used. Poaching is one of the best methods of cooking eggs, while frying is the poorest method.

TESTING EGGS.

A perfectly fresh egg placed in water will lie upon its side; if the egg is a few days old the large end of the egg will slightly rise in the water; the whole egg being tipped at an angle with the bottom of the dish. This angle increases with the age of the egg until an egg that has been kept some time will stand upright in the bottom of the dish. This does not indicate that the egg is spoiled, but that it is old or "stale." If it is spoiled it will float in the water. Another method of testing eggs is to hold them between the eye and a strong light, in which case the egg, if fresh, will appear transparent around the sides with the yolk showing dark in the centre.

MILK.

Milk is one of the cheapest as well as one of the best foods found upon the farm. It is about 87 per cent water with a little less than 1 per cent mineral matter, the remaining 12 per cent being nearly equally divided between proteid, fat, and carbohydrate (sugar of milk). Milk is the natural food of all the young of the higher animals. It is for them a perfect food. Properly used with other foods, it rarely fails to be an agreeable and digestible constituent of the general diet. Milk is but slightly changed by heat, and, except for small children, is as valuable a food after cooking as before.

SOUR MILK.

The sourness which occurs in milk is due to the action of micro-organisms—living cells so small that they can only be seen by using a strong microscope. These micro-organisms live on the sugar of milk, lactose, and change it into lactic acid, so these small organisms are called lactic acid bacteria. These micro-organisms are more numerous and more active in summer than in winter, and they grow most rapidly when the milk is kept warm. Therefore if milk is to be kept sweet it is necessary to cool it as quickly as possible after it is drawn from the cow and keep it cool until needed for use. There are other micro-organisms which multiply in milk and injure it as a food for human beings. Some of these are found in the milk when freshly milked, but most of them find their way into the milk from

the dirty barn, soiled hands of the milkers, or unclean milk-buckets, strainers, separators, and pans. All milk utensils should be rinsed in cold, clean water as soon as emptied, then washed in clean, hot soapsuds, scalded with boiling water, and placed free from dust but exposed to fresh air and sunshine if possible.

COOKERY OF MILK.

Sweet milk enters into the composition of many foods, as cream soups, chocolate, cocoa, custard, puddings, and many breads. It not only acts as a liquid, but adds to the flavor and the nutritive value of the product. Sour milk is used with soda in many breads, and thus used the bread is made light by the action of the soda with the acid of the milk. Clabbered milk gently heated separates into curds and whey which may be poured into a colander or cloth and allowed to drain. When drained and seasoned with cream and salt it becomes "cottage" or "Dutch" cheese. It is highly nutritious, and when spread between slices of bread makes an excellent sandwich for school luncheons.

Buttermilk is not only used as sour milk in cooking, but affords a cool and refreshing drink, often being more agreeable to the sick than sweet milk.

Whenever scalding-hot milk is combined with eggs it is necessary to pour the milk slowly over the eggs to avoid coagulation of the egg; the eggs should never be poured into the hot milk.

CHEESE.

Cheese is a product of sweet milk, the proteid of which has been coagulated by the addition of rennet, a substance prepared from the lining membrane of the calf's stomach. The

Cancer of the Breast

Our painless method of treating this disease has been very successful in a large number of cases. Send six cts. in stamps for our booklet. We will give seven weeks, treatment free to one person in each locality. Send full particulars of your trouble. Correspondence strictly confidential.

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In that region are millions of uncultivated acres. Much of this land can be irrigated or crops grown under the Campbell system of "dry farming."

Also, ask about the low-rate, semi-monthly

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MEN WANTED

in every locality in Canada and the United States to advertise our goods, tack up showcards in all conspicuous places and distribute small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$83 per month and expenses \$4 per day. Steady work the year round; entirely new plan; no experience required. Write for particulars.

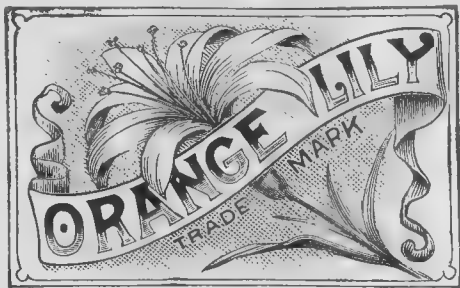
WM. R. WARNER MED. CO., London, Ont., Canada.

MY FREE TRIAL TREATMENT MAY CURE YOU.

Kingston, Ont., June 6th, 1904.

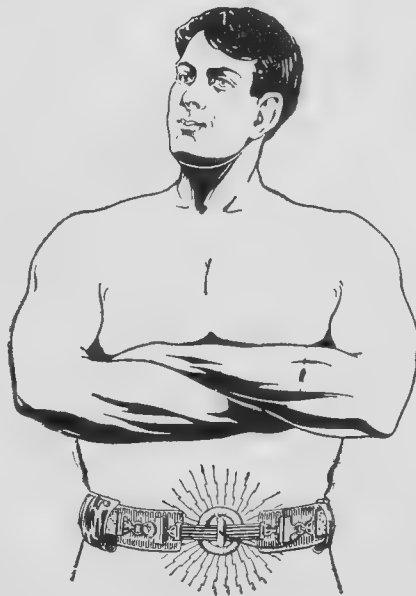
Dear Mrs. Currah,—I feel so very much better after using the ten days' treatment of Orange Lily you were kind enough to send, that I will not require any more. In fact, I feel entirely well, and it is now a month since I stopped using the treatment, Miss F. T. W.

Similar letters to the above are not infrequent though, of course, such cases are not of long standing. Most women who have suffered for any length of time will require to use Orange Lily longer than the Free Trial Treatment in order to effect a complete cure, but in every case they will be perceptibly benefited. Further, the benefit will be permanent whether they continue to use Orange Lily or not. It is not taken internally, and does not contain any alcohol or other stimulant. It is an applied treatment, and acts directly on the suffering organs. In all cases of women's disorders, these organs are congested to a greater or less extent, and Orange Lily will relieve and remove this congestion just as positively and certainly as the action of ammonia or soap on soiled linen. It is a simple chemical problem, and the result is always the same, a step towards better health and complete cure. In order that every suffering woman may prove its good qualities, without cost, I will send enough of Orange Lily for 10 days' treatment absolutely free to each lady who will send me her address. MRS F T CURRAH Windsor, Ont.



Free Until Cured

The Dr. Sanden Electric Belt gives New Strength and Vigor to Men and I Ask no Pay Until Cured



The highest mental and moral development, the greatest possible success in life, either financially or otherwise, can best be attained when the organs of the body are in a normal state of health—when the ambitions and efforts are backed by rugged, manly vigor.

The man who is weak, who lacks nerve force and energy, is certainly handicapped to a greater or less degree in every undertaking where a clear brain and an abundant reserve fund of nervous energy and vitality are essential—and these qualities are required at the present day more than ever before.

I have devoted my entire life to the minute study of the causes and effects of nervous debility, and those weaknesses of men which sap the vital energy. In nearly every case the trouble can be traced to some tax on the nervous system in former years, such as overwork, hard study, dissipation, indiscretions, etc., for all these things lower the vital forces and rob the constitution; and what is still more unfortunate, they generally do so at that period of life when youth is merging into manhood, when Nature should be most assisted in her work of perfect development.

DON'T USE DRUGS

It is in correcting the consequences of these unfortunate mistakes that the properly applied current of Galvanic Electricity gives the best obtainable results, because science tells us that electricity and nerve force are one and the same thing. I apply it through the famous Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with Suspensory Attachment. It is worn about the body at night only, and gives new life and energy to every weakened organ, curing while you sleep.

My plan of selling my appliances should meet with the approval of every fair-minded man. It is not necessary to pay in advance, or even to pay a deposit. You can make arrangements to get a Belt suited to the requirements of your case, on trial, not to be paid for until you are cured, and I only charge the regular list price—in some cases only \$5.00. If you are not satisfied with the results, you can send the Belt back to me, and that ends the transaction. Isn't that a fair offer?

If you are weak and nervous; if you lack confidence and ambition; if you are easily discouraged and depressed, if you are not the man you ought to be, you need Electricity. Your nerves are craving for it just as the growing fields crave sunshine and warmth. In the great and sublime effort nature is making to restore your strength, she needs some aid. Will you assist her? You can if you will.

MY BOOK IS GIVEN FREE TO ALL WHO CALL OR WRITE.

This book, profusely illustrated, contains valuable advice for men, and outlines the proper course to pursue for the greatest possible development of the physical and mental powers. Write or call for it to-day. It is sent free, sealed, by mail.

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Curling Stones sharpened at \$4.00 per pair.

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FOR DIZZINESS,
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Price 25 Cents
Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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coagulated proteid or curd is strained, pressed, and stored in a cool place until ripened, that is, altered by certain micro-organisms, when it is ready for use. When the curd is strained out most of the water of the milk and the mineral matter, together with part of the fat, is lost in the whey, but the remaining curd or cheese is an extremely nutritious food.

COMPOSITION AND COOKERY OF CHEESE.

Cheese is composed of about 33 per cent fat, 33 per cent proteid, and 33 per cent water, thus being what is known as a concentrated food. A concentrated food is one in which there is relatively a small portion of water and little or no waste material. Because of the high nutritive value and the large amount of fat present in cheese, it is hard for those of weak digestion to use it in their diet. To render it more digestible it should be broken or grated into small particles and mixed with food of starchy composition. Prepared in such a manner, it is a valuable addition to the diet and an economical source of food.

Cheese Pudding.—Two thin slices of bread, buttered, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup of grated cheese, 1 egg, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt. Butter baking dish. Cut one slice of bread round to fit the bottom of the dish. Place in dish, add cheese and cover with second round of bread. Mix egg, milk and salt and pour over contents of dish. Set the dish in a pan of water and bake in a slow oven until firm, browning top slightly.

Cheese Souffle.—One-fourth cup of milk, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 tablespoon flour, 1 egg yolk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of grated cheese, 1 egg white, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt. Make the milk, butter, flour and salt into white sauce. Add cheese and stir until melted. Cool slightly and add yolk of egg. Beat the white stiff and dry and fold into the mixture. Turn into buttered baking-dish. Set in a pan of water and bake in slow oven until souffle is firm when pressed on by a teaspoon. Serve as soon as removed from oven.

Macaroni and Cheese.—Two table-spoons macaroni, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups boiling water, 2 table-spoons cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup white sauce, 6 table-spoons buttered crumbs. Break macaroni and wash thoroughly. Place water in upper portion of double boiler, add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, and when boiling rapidly add the macaroni. Boil five minutes over direct heat, then place upper in lower portion of double boiler and cook one hour. Drain off surplus water. Cover the bottom of a buttered baking-dish with a layer of macaroni, add layer of white sauce and sprinkle with cheese. Repeat until dish is full, omitting cheese from the top layer. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake until white sauce bubbles and crumbs are browned.—Kansas Farmer.

Brief, But Not in Vain.

By the Rev. George Gladstone, Glasgow.

"Remember how short my time is."

Time is short. The thought is as important as it is true. We need to meditate upon it. Not that we should be gloomy in spirit, or that life should be viewed only as funereal. The thought of the brevity of life should not have that effect. But surely it should help us to great wisdom in the use of time, and to be a spur to activity in desirable directions. Seneca said, "We are always complaining that our days are so few, and acting as if they were unending." Truly this is our folly, that we dote on this world as if for us it would never have an ending, and neglect the next as if it would never have a beginning.

There is a sense in which the shortness of life invests it with vanity. There can be no permanence here. On Shinar it was resolved that a tower should be built reaching to the heavens, and that would bind together the children of men. It was planned and begun, but never finished. Ere the end was reached confusion and dismay fell upon the people. It is

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—a dirty, heart-breaking job.

AND

FLUE-CLEANING

—a clean, record-breaking job.

THE FLUE DOORS

Situated "singly" over feed door
—on some furnaces.

Situated "doubly," same distance from
each other, same distance from feed
door—on "Sunshine" Furnace.

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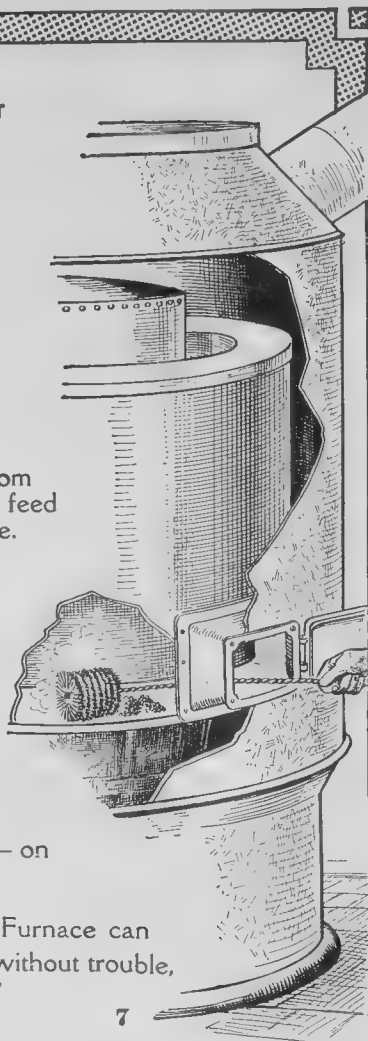
Operator can easily clean every
bit of soot out of radiator.

THE OPERATION

Fire put out, smoke-pipe pulled
down—on some furnaces.

Fire stays in, smoke-pipe stays up — on
"Sunshine" Furnace.

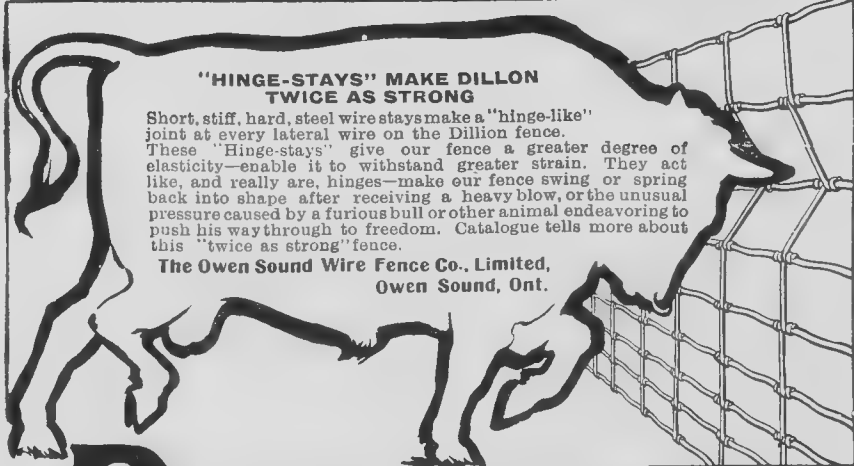
"SUNSHINE" ADVANTAGE: Furnace can
be cleaned out any time in season without trouble,
dirt, or "fear of chilling the house."



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"HINGE-STAYS" MAKE DILLON TWICE AS STRONG

Short, stiff, hard, steel wire stays make a "hinge-like" joint at every lateral wire on the Dillon fence. These "Hinge-stays" give our fence a greater degree of elasticity—enable it to withstand greater strain. They act like, and really are, hinges—make our fence swing or spring back into shape after receiving a heavy blow, or the unusual pressure caused by a furious bull or other animal endeavoring to push his way through to freedom. Catalogue tells more about this "twice as strong" fence.

The Owen Sound Wire Fence Co., Limited,
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DILLON HINGE-STAY FENCE

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Mother's Helper

"Black Knight" Stove Polish is entirely new. Nothing like it—nothing so good—has ever been offered housekeepers before.

"Black Knight"

Stove Polish

makes a quick, lasting
shine that stands the
hottest fire you can build
in the stove.

Equally good for Grates, Stove-
pipes, or other Ironwork you
want to keep polished. 3
Insist on having 'Black Knight'

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even so with earthly plans. Time is too short to suffice us to perfect them and realize all their results. A man reclaims a piece of land, and at toil and cost he turns it into a garden. But ere its flowers bloom and its fruit ripens he is called away. A man of diligence and sacrifice makes to himself a business and wins something of renown. You enter his office a few years afterwards to inquire for him, and find that he has gone, that only his name remains, and that is used by a stranger. A man acquires a home that he hopes will serve not only himself, but the child of his hopes and prayers, and indulges day dreams of his lad's prosperity. But ere he goes himself his son is taken, and from the home he had prepared for his son he bears his body to the grave. What wonder if he, and countless others made to experience the pathetic tragedies of life, should be ready to cry, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity."

Consider another, but extreme illustration: A child comes into a home, and proves to be its light and joy. The smile on her face is preferred to the brightness of the sun, and her first lisped prayers as the echoes of the music angels make before the throne. But one day darkness shrouds the dwelling, and the sound of voice and footstep is hushed. Its smile is hidden for ever, and the music of her presence is ended. The taking away of the child does seem on the earthly side to turn human hope to mockery, to torture love by its tenderness into a agony, and to make all bright hopes vain. And if the earthly side only be looked at, what can there be but the plaintive moan that it were better had never come at all than to come only to be thus prematurely taken? But is even so short a life vain? What of the child herself? The brief life here, as we believe, is followed by the unending life in the smile of God. And if you think of that immortal personality as having ascended to eternal rest and gladness you will not say that it was a vain thing that she should have been born here.

And as it is with her blessedness so it may be with her influence. She may have gone bearing a "trailing cloud of glory" behind. You cannot set bounds to the forces that child life may have called into play. It may be followed by memories that shall help in the saddest, darkest days her parents may ever know. To them henceforth Heaven may be nearer and dearer. In their hearts may grow up a more grateful love, a richer devotion to Him Who gave their darling to them and Who is keeping her for them in the land that is fairer than day. Others, too, may be touched in like manner. In after days brothers may keep purer amid the temptations of life than otherwise they might have done because of the thought of the little sister in Heaven. In the rays of the setting sun many creatures are born to live and die. They are, indeed, ephemeral, disporting themselves for but moments, then passing away and leaving little sign that they were here. But we know that even they are not made in vain, that they serve useful ends in the economy of nature. And if that be true of ephemera it is more grandly true of a human life, however short here that is, followed by the eternal security and gladness of the "Father's house on high."

What holds of the youngest holds of others taken, as we say, prematurely. In all our graveyards there are columns telling of those cut off in the flower of youth with purposes and hopes unrealized. When a young man through study and sacrifice has equipped himself for some department of life, and just as he is beginning or ready to begin the work in which he hoped to render noble service, and it may be, win honorable renown, is laid aside to die, the toil, the sacrifices, the fitness may seem to have been in vain. But things are not always what they seem in the darkling light of earth. If the spirit of the young man was right, neither struggle nor sacrifice went for naught. No doubt we speak of men as cut off in the

midst of their days, but many so mourned have done more good than others left to old age. The death may be premature only in respect of time—in respect of work the life may be rounded in a fullness and beauty we have no eyes now to see. The grandest, completest life ever spent was compressed within some three and thirty years. But what work Christ did! What changes he effected! What influences He set in operation! What seed He sowed! the harvest of which is never to end, so rich and glorious is it to be. His life was short, but no one would dream of saying it was lived in vain. The world throbs with its power to-day; its spell to one extent or another rests on us all. And in the light of that life of lives, that life, perfect and beautiful on every side and at every point, we can see that the worth of life is determined not by duration, but by moral forces. One may live much though he live briefly. In Bailey's familiar lines:—

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts,
not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs.
He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts
the best.

Insects that Fiddle and Drum.

The art of fiddling is not possessed by man alone. Insects of the field and forest—many of them harmless and others classed in the category of pests—have little fiddles and bows of their own, and use them to strum their songs of love.

By means of their violin strings certain insects call upon their mates, give signals, communicate intelligence, and perhaps, give expression to their own little emotions. They do not confine themselves to one tune. In the daytime their trill is full of spirit and joy; at night it takes on a tinge of melancholy and somberness.

The long-horned grasshopper, or true locust, and the common cricket, are probably the best known of all stridulating, or fiddling, insects. Of the long-horned grasshopper, the katydid is a characteristic representation. This little musician is supplied with two sets of wings. The outer and heavier ones are used for flying, while the inner pair make up the bow and fiddle. Near the base of these inner wings is located a set of strong veins. By bringing the veins on each wing into contact by rubbing them together, the song of the locust is produced.

A talented musician of the orchestra variety is the common little grasshopper. His fiddle is attached to one wing, and he uses his hind leg for a bow. On this leg is a line of little beadlike prominences from each of which grows a number of fine hairs. When the grasshopper draws this leg back and forth over the violin arrangement on his wing, his love-songs swell out in the air. The female grasshopper tries to imitate her musical mate, and fiddles away with vigor, but for all that she is unable to produce a sound.

A natural musician, too, is the little cricket, and his tune is generally louder and more lively than that of the locust. It is said that the fiddling efforts of some of these little chaps have been heard at least a mile away.

Fiddling, however, is not the only means by which these musical insects serenade their loved ones. The seventeen-year locust, for instance, puts the melody of his soul into the reverberations of two abdominal drums. These drum-heads are tight. To each is attached a strong muscle, which the insect can tighten or relax at will. The method of operation is similar to that of pressing upon the bottom of a tin pan.—People's Magazine.

Durable and artistic construction gives permanence to the clear singing tone and the perfect action of the Gourlay piano. It is an instrument that retains its musical qualities throughout long years of constant use.

Hope.—There is always hope in the man who actually and honestly works. In idleness alone is there perpetual despair.—Carlyle.

To Prevent Rugs Curling.—Sew some stiff material like buckram or haircloth on the under side of the corners.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

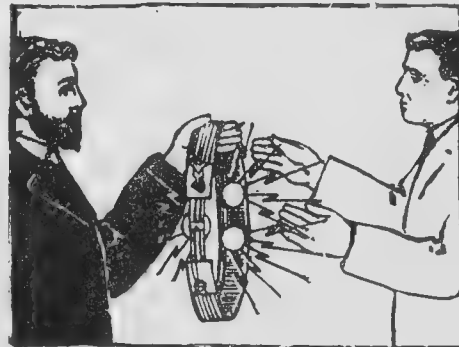


FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.
I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete 10 days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use. Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all woman's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address: MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H. 95 WINDSOR, Ont.

MEN! I'LL CURE YOU BEFORE YOU PAY ME.



Let any old man who is weak, broken down, old and decrepit in physical weakness, full of pains and aches, gloomy, despondent and cheerless—any man who wants to be stronger and younger than he feels, let him come and tell me how he feels and I say that I can cure him and he will show that he is honest and sincere, he need not pay a cent until I cure him.

I don't want money that I don't earn. I

don't need it, and I am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of health. Look at these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they earn on drugs—dope that is paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

Most of the Belts I am selling now are to men who have been sent here by their friends whom I have cured. I think that is the best evidence that business is a success from the standpoint of cures, as well as on the dollar side.

Never mind waiting until you use the last dose out of that bottle from the drug store. Begin now. Call and talk over your case with me or send for my book. It costs you nothing. For over twenty-four years I have taught the great truth that "ELECTRICITY IS LIFE," and have proved the soundness of my doctrine by making cures when others have failed time and again. Others have aspired to do the work I am doing with my ELECTRIC BELT. They offer you electricity in some other form, or an "electric belt" that possesses no curative power whatever. They are like "boys on bladders" floundering in a sea of uncertainty—while to-day the DR. McLAUGHLIN ELECTRIC BELT stands the world over as the most correct—the most perfect method of applying Galvanic Electricity to the body that has ever been devised.

Mr. W. M. Robinson, No. 443 Beye Ave., Winnipeg, Man., says: "I feel quite a new man. My nervousness is completely gone. From the first night I wore your Belt I felt the change, for which I thank you. No more medicine for me; I have done with them. If I had known more about your Belt before, I would have been a happy man."

To those who are tired of paying without results, and to those who doubt if anything will help them, I make this offer: If you will secure me my

PAY WHEN YOU ARE CURED

I will let you have my Belt without paying me one cent in advance.

CALL TO-DAY

I have a beautiful book full of good honest talk about how men are made big and noble, and I'll send it to you, free, sealed, if you send me this coupon. Call for consultation. Free.

Dr. A. M. McLaughlin,
112 Yonge St, Toronto, Can.

Please send me your book, free.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 8.30 p.m.



We especially request that all letters intended for this department be addressed to The Boys' and Girls' Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. Do not enclose any business communication in the same envelope.

Hardships of a Boy.

I like roast beef and lemonade,
And ham and gingerbread,
And apple pie and pickles, just
Before I go to bed.

But ma she says it wouldn't do
To eat a single bite;
She says that little boys who eat
Such things would die at night.

I'd hate like anything to die,
Yet eating is such joy;
Between the two it's pretty hard
To be a little boy.

A Trip Through the Mountains.

Quincy, Sask.

Dear Editor.—I have seen so many boys and girls writing to your interesting page that I thought I would write, too. I am ten years old and am going to tell you about my trip from British Columbia here, for I lived there one winter, but did not like it very well. When I was on the train part of the time I was sick. We rode over high mountains and through tunnels. The scenery was very pretty. We were riding by a mountain once and it looked to be right up close, but it was so far away that the buildings at the foot of it looked like toy houses and stables. And there were the waterfalls, too, and they looked very pretty running down the side of the mountains and hills. I will now close and remain, yours sincerely, Alma May Boyle.

A Trip to Indian Head.

Neepawa, Man.

Dear Editor.—This is my first letter to The Nor'-West Farmer. I am going to try to do my best. I would like to see it in print. In the summer of 1906 we took a trip to Indian Head. The Experimental Farm is a lovely place. We saw the most beautiful trees, and flowers, and fruit. We saw some bees gathering honey. We had a nice drive all through the grounds. Before we went home we had our supper, in the hospital tent.

I am ten years old and got to school. I drive with a horse. I am in the third reader. I live two and one-half miles from school. There are twenty-six children go to school in the winter but more in the summer.

I caught a number of gophers last year. Father gave 2½ cents each for catching them. I have a calf that I call Archie, and a dog that I call Diden. Yours truly, Arthur C. Plater.

Studies at Home.

Bolssevain, Man.

Dear Editor.—I read the boys' and girls' letters every time the paper comes and they are very interesting. I live about ten miles south of Bolssevain, and about three miles west of Desford. We ship our cream to Brandon from Desford and find it pays better than making butter. We have shipped \$47 worth in the past month and a half, besides making 35 pounds of butter for our own use. We have a National cream separator. I guess it is about the best kind; we have had it for six years. It is very convenient living here, for getting wood. We are a little over a mile from the edge of the bush, but to get wood we have to go about five or six miles but

I go to school and am in the entrance class. I intend to try my entrance this summer. Our teacher's name is Miss Hopwood. She gives us a lot of homework but I guess it is necessary if we want to pass. There is a great deal of work attending to it. I suppose those of the boys and girls who have tried their entrance or are studying for it now will know it.

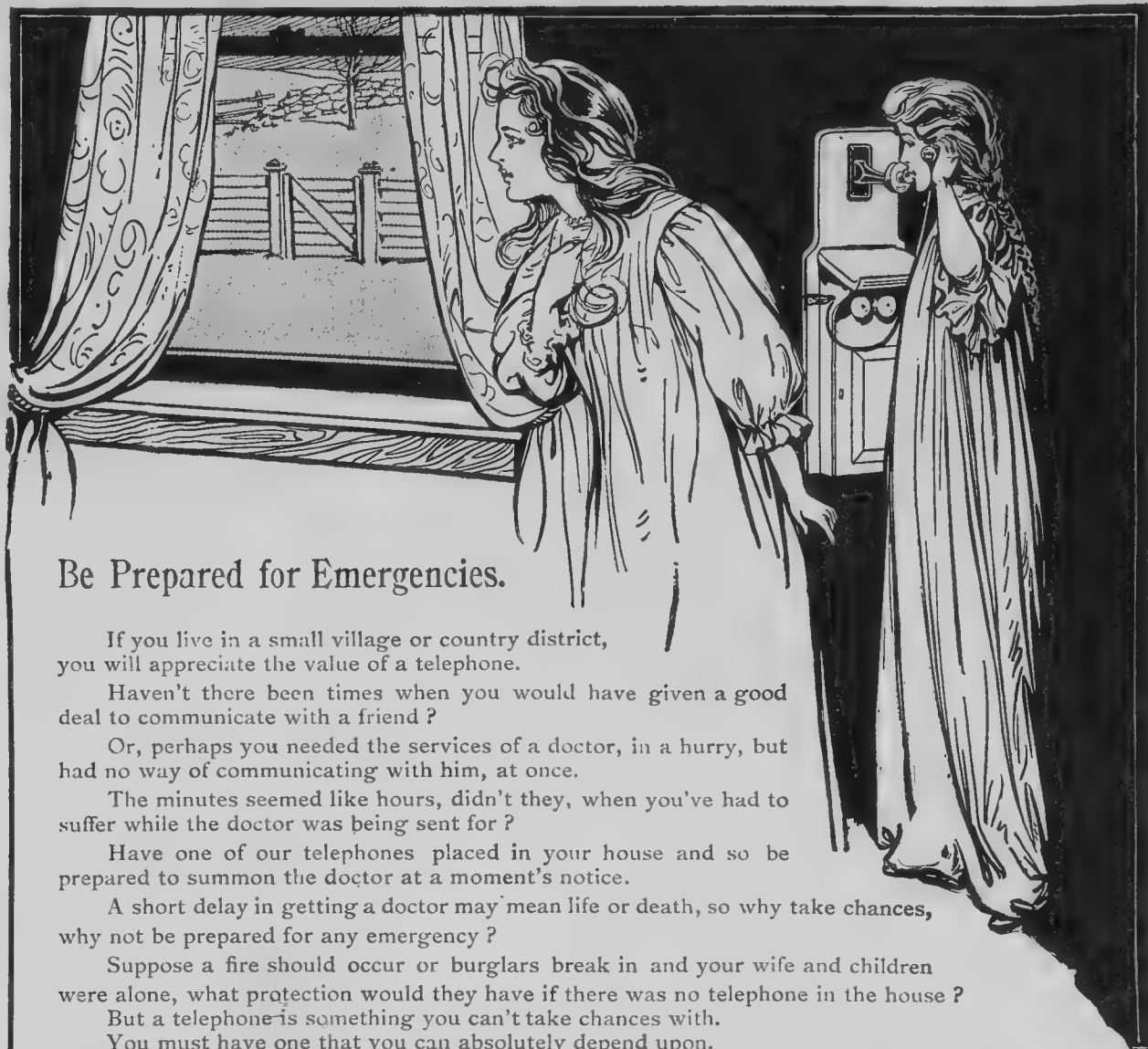
We have taken your paper for years and would not be without it. Arthur R. Kempthorne (Aged 15).

Tells Why Her Post Office was Named.

Meridian, Sask.

Dear Editor.—This is my first letter to the boys' and girls' page in The Nor'-West Farmer and I hope it is successful enough to escape the waste paper basket. We have taken your paper for quite a while and it is all right. We save the issues and have quite a pile now. I have seen three or four letters from children around here whom I know.

I live on a farm of about six hundred acres. It is twelve miles from Glen Ewen, fifteen from Carnduff and three from the international boundary. I am only about forty rods from the second



Be Prepared for Emergencies.

If you live in a small village or country district, you will appreciate the value of a telephone.

Haven't there been times when you would have given a good deal to communicate with a friend?

Or, perhaps you needed the services of a doctor, in a hurry, but had no way of communicating with him, at once.

The minutes seemed like hours, didn't they, when you've had to suffer while the doctor was being sent for?

Have one of our telephones placed in your house and so be prepared to summon the doctor at a moment's notice.

A short delay in getting a doctor may mean life or death, so why take chances, why not be prepared for any emergency?

Suppose a fire should occur or burglars break in and your wife and children were alone, what protection would they have if there was no telephone in the house?

But a telephone is something you can't take chances with.

You must have one that you can absolutely depend upon.

Send us your address and we will tell you all about a reliable telephone that is easily installed at a small cost.

Northern Electric & M'fg. Co., Ltd.

Montreal and Winnipeg.

No. 303

Use address nearest you.

principal meridian in Saskatchewan and that is how this place got called Meridian. I am twelve years old and will be thirteen on June the fifth. I am in the fifth reader. We are having holidays here now. Our school house was blown down last June. We had school in an old log house till it got too cold for the far away ones as it was all to one side of the district. They are going to build a cement school house in the spring, a block cement building.

We had an entertainment at our school on the last day. We could have done better if we had had more room. We had Santa Claus represented. He was rather wild looking and scared the little folks.

I am very fond of reading and my favorites are: "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "Black Beauty," "On the Farm," "Uncle Robert's Visit," and "Risen from the Ranks." I remain, yours truly, Mabel Dowkes.

Colt with a Cow's Foot.

Plumas, Man.

Dear Editor.—I live on a farm half a mile from Plumas. We have eight horses and four colts. One of last year's colts has a cow's foot. The colt can run and play around with the other horses. My papa wrote to The Nor'-West Farmer about this colt last June. We have taken The Farmer for about six or seven years and like it very much. We would not like to miss it. I am thirteen years old and like to go to school very much. I am in the fourth book. Grace Ross.

A Gourlay piano in the music room denotes musical culture throughout the home just as surely as you can estimate the intellectual aspirations in the home in the class of books in the library.

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Our booklet tells how to turn wash day into child's play. Write for free copy. 33

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Illustrated List & Buyers' Guide. The largest and most complete Window Drapery Guide in Canadian Currency. Sole Makers and Patentees of "CONTINENT" Curtains. Twice the Wear. No Extra Cost. Latest styles Nets, Muslins, Cretonnes, Blinds, Linen, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Tailoring, Boots and Shoes. 61 Years Experience Result—Pronounced Superiority. BENEFIT BY THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

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Contains:—2 pairs effective Diningroom Curtains, 3½ yds. long, 60 ins. wide.

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2 pairs choice Bedroom Curtains, 3 yds. long, 43 ins. wide. (White or Ecru) postage paid.

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When your dealer brings before you the cracked-up merits of his exceptional mattress bargains—bought cheap to catch trade—tell him there's

Only One Best

that's "HERCULES." Tell him it's a

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you want and must have. The guaranteed kinds are interlaced with coppered wire.

GOLD MEDAL FURNITURE
MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg



The Iceland Poppy.

By D. W. Buchanan, St. Charles, Man.

In bloom with the tulip, and not many days behind the prairie crocus, comes the beautiful and chaste Iceland poppy (*Papaver nudicaule*). Unlike the tulip, whose glories soon fade, the Iceland poppy will, with a little care in picking off the blooms when they begin to fail, continue to display its delicate colors during the entire summer and on into autumn. Unlike most other poppies also, this little gem of the hardy perennial border is excellent for cutting. When cut in good time the bloom will keep in good form for several days. For gorgeous brilliancy, the Iceland poppy cannot compete with its hardy perennial relative, the Oriental poppy, which produces such a blaze of color in our borders during the early summer, but for chaste beauty and delicate blending of color, it is difficult to produce any more pleasing effect than can be accomplished with these plants. Nature does not produce incongruities even in her most acute angles or greatest contrasts, and in the three colors of the Iceland poppy we have a happy blending which cannot fail to produce a sensation of pleasure in the heart of any one who appreciates the beautiful, in nature or art; for art is but an attempt to imitate nature.

Born within the shelter of the everlasting icebergs of the far north, the Iceland poppy finds in Manitoba a home almost tropical in comparison. It requires no protection from the cold of winter, and with a little care in cultivation may be made to do wonders in the way of brightening the prairie farm home. Why should not every farm home have a border of these and other hardy perennial flowers? Surely the farmer, who lives and moves and has his being among the scenes of nature, should be able to appreciate the beauties of nature. If he does not, he should for the sake of his family start in to cultivate the taste.

These hardy perennial flowers are the best in every way for the farmer's garden, and will give two months more bloom than can be produced by the more commonplace bedding plants, or from growing annuals in the open border.

A Spruce Tree Pest.

Last summer nearly all the spruce trees in Winnipeg were covered by a form of green caterpillar, which ate off the leaves of new growth and gave a very bad set back to the trees. The Nor'-West Farmer sent away a sample of these caterpillars for identification, but, owing to a misfortune, was not able to receive a definite reply. We ascertained, however, by testing the matter, that a sprinkling of hellebore, one tablespoonful to two gallons of water, entirely killed off the pest. This information may be of use to our subscribers in other places where this insect may have appeared.

Transplanting to the Open Garden.

All the start gained by sowing garden seeds in in-door boxes or pots early in the season may be lost by improper transplanting from the house pots to the open soil. It is best to choose a cloudy day or transplant in the evening, so that the plants will have the night to soak up moisture from the soil before the next day's sun has a chance to wilt them. Con-

trary to the views of many beginners, a moderately dry soil is preferable to a wet one for transplanting. The day previous to removing the young plants from the boxes they should be well watered. Holes may be made in the garden soil with a trowel or with a hoe and the plants dropped, one in each hole, loosely, and the roots partly covered with earth. Each plant should then be well watered, perhaps one quart of water to each plant, and after the water is all soaked up by the soil more earth should be packed in firmly about the roots and a fine soil mulch left on the surface. If the sun comes out very warm the next day after planting, it may be necessary to shade the plants by covering them with bits of paper weighted down at the corners by clods, or planks may be laid along the rows to form shades. If the weather continues dry for several days after transplanting, it will be necessary to water the plants. This should be done by making a hole near the plant and pouring the water into it instead of watering the plant directly by pouring the water on the surface of the soil around the plant. After the water is poured into the hole it should be covered with loose soil to prevent baking. More harm than good is frequently done by too much watering of transplanted plants. In every case the surface covered with water should be covered over with loose soil, otherwise the ground will bake, become hard and the capillarity established will soon take all the water out of the soil that was added and leave the ground in a very poor physical condition.

Encouragement to Tree Growing in Towns.

In the towns planted upon the "bald-headed prairie" there is much need for encouragement in tree-growing, and Moosomin has a by-law covering this point which might well be adopted by many of our other towns and villages. It reads:

"Be it therefore enacted by the Council of the Town of Moosomin, in Council assembled:—

"1. All property owners or taxpayers in the town of Moosomin, who plant on the streets of the said town, not less than eight feet from the street line, opposite the property which they own or occupy, good, healthy maple, ash or elm trees, of a size at least two inches through the trunk, and not less than twelve and a half feet apart, shall receive a certificate for the sum of fifty cents for each tree so planted, provided the following conditions are observed, viz.:—

"Such trees are to be properly planted and staked and in the month of July in the year following such planting, such trees shall be inspected by an inspector for that purpose to be appointed by the said town. If at the time of such inspection such trees are found to be in a healthy growing state, he shall issue to the property owner or tax-payer planting such trees, a certificate for the sum of fifty cents for each such growing tree, such certificate to be accepted in lieu of cash for the sum specified therein, by the tax collector of said town, when the property owner or tax-payer is paying his taxes for the year in which the certificate is issued."

It is estimated that Winnipeg brings in each year from outside points about 500 carloads of vegetables.

Trees are familiar enough; walk through the fields and reflect wherein the beauty of a tree consists. We say that this column or fresco of that building is beautiful; but let one plaster scrip or scroll slip out of position, one flower be the wrong color, one cornice lower than its complementary, and the work of art becomes an unsightly horror. Yet not a single line of a tree is accurately balanced by another. Taken as a whole, it

HAIL INSURANCE

A subject in which every owner of growing crops is interested.

If the grain growers of Western Canada should get together and relate their experience with hailstorms and hail insurance last year, the following are some of the facts that would be brought out very prominently:—

That districts previously considered safe suffered severe loss.

That much distress was caused by taking chances and not insuring.

That great hardship resulted from certain so-called Hail Insurance failing to stand the supreme test of a bad season.

That **THE CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE COMPANY** maintained its unbroken record for payment of losses promptly and in full.

That insurance which fails to indemnify when serious loss occurs is a delusion and dear at any price.

Such facts demonstrate the wisdom of insuring against loss from an element that cannot be controlled, and prove the superiority of the protection afforded by a Policy with

The Central Canada Insurance Company

Ask our Local Agent or write this office for testimonials from those whom we indemnified for loss last year, or any other information desired.

Head Office:
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JOSEPH CORNELL,
Manager.

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**Are Artistic,
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Send us a sketch showing shape and exact measurements of your ceilings or walls, and we will submit designs, estimates and illustrated booklet free.

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Western Canada Factory,
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comprises an assembly of exquisite curves and pleasing angles—unsymmetrical, but contenting the eye of the beholder as nothing else does. We, in our imitations and limitations, are driven to the laws of perspective and geometry in order to construct our town halls, our patterned wall papers, our tolerable ornaments; the tree, knowing naught of sculpture, or Athenian contours, just grows. Its leaves might have been square, oblong, circular; instead, they assume an endless variety of inconsequent serrations; how rigid and sad are the twisted iron copies on our towering lodge-gates? The tree's branches might have issued at severe right angles; but we find the slim, almost feminine stateliness of the poplar, the languid arch of the willow, and the stalwart, masculine dignity of the oak. Thus we find in the unstudied, unconventional forms of nature—the fullest embodiment of beauty and of gracefulness.

The iris is a perennial that is both attractive and rapidly multiplied. The German varieties are best suited to our climate.



One of the Most Useful of All Farm Implements.

You need the P. & O. Potato Digger not only as a matter of economy, but for results. The potato digging season comes when help is scarce and expensive, at a time when they leave the farm for the winter's work in the towns. Then is when you need labor-saving implements. At such times the P. & O. Potato Digger, on a fair-sized potato patch,

Will Pay for Itself In a Single Day.

One man with a team and this Digger will plow up more potatoes than a dozen men with hoes, and do it better, cleaner and more thoroughly. As this digger plows deep, it goes right under the hill, and turns up all the potatoes without cutting, bruising or loss.

The truck in front is adjustable either way, and holds the digger in line. The revolving fender prevents vines from clogging the beam. The shaker under the grate causes a continuous vibration that thoroughly sifts the potatoes from the soil, leaving them all exposed on the surface. The runners under the shaker carry the digger along evenly and smoothly, and prevents the jerking so common on other diggers, and makes them so hard to control. The P. & O. Potato Digger is the only one made with these runners. And last but not least, it is strong enough to last a lifetime.

It is a low-priced digger within the reach of every farmer, and you cannot afford to be without one. Now is the time to see about it. Ask your dealer for the P. & O. Potato Digger, and insist on getting it.

Write for Beautifully Illustrated Pamphlet No. 51, of interest to every farmer, and a P. & O. Catalog, which will be Mailed Free.

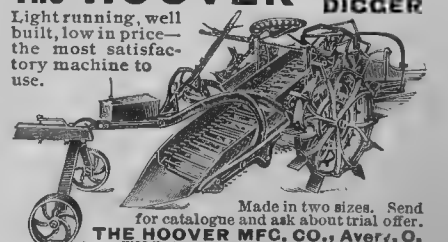
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THE HOOVER MFG. CO., AVER, O.
THE COCKSHUTT FLOW CO.,
Gen'l Agts. for Western Canada, Box 51, Winnipeg, Man.

A Year on the Farm.

Copyrighted by F. E. Werry,
Brandon, Man.

The engravings herewith show the Statement of Losses and Gains and the Balance Sheet for the end of the first year. This completes the series of articles on farm book-keeping. If the student of this system has carefully followed each step in the work, from the day book data to the synoptic through to the ledger and observed the order of procedure in closing as outlined in the issue of April 20, he should have very little difficulty in carrying on a set of farm books. There is much more that may be studied in connection with farm accounting, and through the kindness of the Nor'-West Farmer we may be permitted to discuss it at some future date.

We are pleased to report the sale of 924 cattle by H. A. Mullins, for export, belonging to the Knight Sugar Co., of Raymond, Alta. The price is the highest obtained in the west, and will net them close to \$70 per head. They were fed beet pulp and hay and some meal.

Quite an unusual sight was witnessed recently on the racecourse of Vincennes, Paris. Instead of steeple-chasers or trotting-horses, with their multi-colored jockeys, the enclosure was taken up with a curious collection of police dogs and their masters or trainers. The "Club Francais du Chien de Defense, de Garde, et de Police," an entirely private association of amateurs, had obtained permission to use the racecourse for a series of experiments, to which the police authorities were invited. About fifty persons in all, including three fashionable ladies, had come to witness the trials, the most interesting of which were the man-

hunt and arrest of supposed burglars. Two men were dressed up as Apaches. They were thoroughly padded from head to foot with mattress-like coverings, and well did they need them, for the dogs took their business in earnest. Each man also wore an iron mask and a steel helmet, as well as iron gloves. A dog was first told to escort one of his prisoners to a given place. He marched close at his side, and woe to the man if he made the slightest attempt to escape. The dog would make a fierce bound at him and throw him down in an instant, catching, as a rule, the mattress padding where it was thickest, and burying his teeth viciously in the man's supposed flesh. An armed attack was then represented. A man, representing a burglar, crouched with his back against the wall, stood concealed, armed with a club and a revolver. The trainer came along with his dog, and was not supposed to see the man in concealment. The imaginary burglar suddenly pounces out on him, fires a shot, and catches the man by the throat. The police-dog, however, hardly gives him time. In an instant he seizes the man and bowls him over, attacking him at the same time with his teeth. The man is allowed to use his club as best he can on the dog's back, but the animal easily has the better of him, and the blows only stimulate his vigour.

Wm. Cox, who has been farming in the Burnside district since 1883, is taking a holiday trip home to Cornwall, England. This is Mr. Cox's first visit home since leaving in 1883.

The announcement for the annual meeting and picnic of the Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association, which will be held at Erskine on June 10th and 11th, indicates that a big time is expected. Athletic sports are an-

nounced "for young and old, male and female" and "topics of particular interest to all stock-growers and farmers will be discussed by exporters, commission men and chilled meat experts from the United States as well as Canada."

This year the Alberta Government is undertaking to construct 700 miles of new telephone lines in the province. At a recent meeting Hon. W. Cushing, Minister of Public Works, said that investigation into the matter of the telephone business had convinced him that it was a concern which thrived best when conducted as a monopoly and a monopoly was something which could only be equitably managed by the government. Telephones were, in Mr. Cushing's opinion, as necessary as roads and bridges and should not be operated with the idea of making them revenue

producing any more than the roads and bridges were revenue producing.

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Statement of Losses & Gains, April 1, 1907

GAINS				
Horses & H.	Proceeds for year	to	\$ 687.00	
	Inventory/07	to	175.00	247.00
	Inventory/06 plus cost	to	215.25	211.75
Cattle	Proceeds for year	to	152.00	
	Inventory/07	to	275.00	427.00
	Inventory/06 plus cost	to	360.00	67.00
Swine	Proceeds for year	to	225.00	
	Inventory/07	to	40.00	265.00
	Inventory/06 plus cost	to	112.50	152.50
Real Estate	Inventory/07	to	9415.00	
	Inventory/06 plus cost	to	9001.75	413.25
Feed	Proceeds for year	to	235.00	
	Inventory/07	to	70.00	305.00
	Inventory/06 plus cost	to	116.00	189.00
Wheat 1905	Proceeds for year	to	135.00	
	Inventory/06	to	131.25	3.75
Wheat 1906	Proceeds for year	to	2061.00	
	Inventory/07	to	175.00	2236.00
	Inventory/06 plus cost	to	682.00	1554.00
Oats 1905	Proceeds for year	to	177.75	
	Inventory/06	to	150.00	27.75
Oats 1906	Proceeds for year	to	267.00	
	Inventory/07	to	200.00	467.00
	Inventory/06 plus cost	to	164.75	302.25
Barley 1906	Proceeds for year	to	65.00	
	Inventory/07	to	100.00	165.00
	Inventory/06 plus cost	to	112.50	52.50
Fowl	Proceeds for year	to	26.00	
	Inventory/07	to	25.00	51.00
	Inventory/06 plus cost	to	31.00	20.00
				2993.75
LOSSES				
Labor	Net cost	to	1354.00	
Machinery	Inventory/06 plus cost	to	724.00	
	Inventory/07	to	715.00	
	Less depreciation	to	95.00	104.00
Expenses	Net cost	to	45.65	
House	Net cost	to	422.00	
Interest	Net cost	to	128.80	
	Inventory/07	to	52.00	180.80
Net Gain (and loss)				2106.45
				887.30

Balance Sheet, April 1st, 1907

Resources		
Cash		15.60
Bank		636.95
Horses & Harness		1750.00
Cattle		275.00
Swine		40.00
Real Estate		9415.00
Machinery & Implements		620.00
Feed		70.00
Wheat 1906		175.00
Wheat 1907		173.00
Oats 1906		200.00
Barley 1906		100.00
Fowl		25.00
Total Resources		13495.55
Liabilities		
Mortgage Payable		2600.00
Interest		52.00
Johnson & Co		15.00
F. E. Wilson, Net Investments		9141.25
Private Debt	to	800.00
Net Gain	887.30	1687.30
Present Worth		10828.55
Total Liabilities		13495.55



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in each case give his name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Letters from the Friends of the Late Richard Waugh.

The large number of letters that we have received from the friends of the late Richard Waugh testifies to the high esteem in which he was held, and indicates the popular favor with which the proposal made by Mr. Greig has been met. For the benefit of those who may not have read Mr. Greig's letter, we may say briefly that his suggestion is that a fund be raised to have a painting of Mr. Waugh hung in the Convocation Hall of Manitoba Agricultural College. It was arranged that voluntary subscriptions of \$1.00 each should be sent to David Horn, Chief Grain Inspector, Winnipeg, who has consented to act as treasurer of the fund. Since the proposal appeared in our last issue, the following letters have been received by The Nor'-West Farmer:

Mr. Ketchen's Tribute.

A. P. Ketchen, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, Regina:—"I am in receipt of your issue of the 20th inst.; and I notice in your correspondence column the proposal of Mr. George H. Greig that the friends and admirers of the late Richard Waugh co-operate to have his portrait done in oils and hung in Convocation Hall at Manitoba Agricultural College. The idea, I think, is an excellent one. For many years Mr. Waugh has been a unique and outstanding figure in agricultural circles in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. I had the privilege of his acquaintance for the comparatively short period of three or four years, but long enough to form a very high opinion of his ability and character.

"When one remembers that Mr. Waugh was a self-educated man; that he was the child of very poor parents; that at the early age of eight or ten years he was obliged to leave school and assist in the support of the family; that while a mere stripling he was apprenticed to a stonemason and builder; that from that time on, although not physically strong, he earned his living at this laborious occupation; and that, in spite of all these handicaps, he acquired, during his spare time, by persistent reading and assiduous self-culture what might be termed a liberal education; that he even essayed the study of Greek and Latin to so good a purpose that he was able to read the classics of ancient Greece and Rome in their original setting;—when one remembers all of these circumstances of his life, I say, one is compelled to admit that the career and personality of Richard Waugh might well be kept before the youth of our land as worthy of emulation.

"Mr. Waugh wielded the pen of a ready writer, and has been well known in this capacity in the West for many years. He was a close and accurate observer and had the faculty of drawing shrewd conclusions and of expressing his opinions in terse and forceful language. I always enjoyed him best in his reminiscent moods. I think that some of his retrospective articles, which have appeared during the last few years in the Christmas and other special issues of The Nor'-West Farmer, are probably among his best productions. He even wooed the Muse with no mean success at times. I need cite no better example than the little lyric quoted in your issue of 5th inst. I have often thought that, if Mr. Waugh had entered the field of imaginative litera-

ture, he would have won for himself an enviable place. His sense of the practical, however, was always so strong in him that he seemed to regard attention to strictly practical subjects as his vocation and his occasional attempts at descriptive or imaginary writing merely as an avocation, or a turning aside from the real business of life.

"Mr. Waugh was not only a man of more than usual native ability but also a man of strong sterling character. He was ever a staunch champion of the truth and in his discussion of public questions seemed to care very little whom it might be necessary to attack or what might be the result, so long as truth prevailed. He combined many of the best traits of Scottish character with very few of its faults. He was faithful to his friends, relentless in his condemnation of the evil-doer, but fair and just to all.

"It was with sincere regret that I learned of his death; and I heartily approve the suggestion to pay a public tribute to his worth by hanging his portrait in Convocation Hall at Manitoba Agricultural College."

Fitting Tribute to the Memory of a Sterling Character.

F. Torrance, D.V.S., Winnipeg, writes:—"The proposal to place the portrait of Richard Waugh on the walls of the Convocation Hall at the Agricultural College is a good idea, and will be a fitting tribute to the memory of a sterling character and an ardent friend of agriculture. I gladly contribute my dollar and trust that the needed sum will soon be subscribed."

Warm Appreciation of Waugh Memorial Idea.

W. M. Champion, Reaburn, Man.:—"I was very pleased to see the prominence you gave Mr. Greig's letter in regard to the memorial of Mr. Waugh. I saw this same letter in the Free Press and took the liberty, when sending in my subscription, to suggest to Mr. Greig, that his letter be given as wide publicity as possible. And if I may say it, as one of Mr. Waugh's oldest friends, I endorse every line of Mr. Greig's letter. What nobler picture could we raise, for our young men to look upon, than the portrait of Richard Waugh? And may it remind us all that it stands in memorial of a true man."

Hearty Endorsement from Alex. Galbraith.

Mr. Alex Galbraith, of Janesville, Wis., writes:—"I thoroughly and heartily endorse Mr. Greig's suggestion in regard to having a portrait of the late Richard Waugh hung in the Convocation Hall of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

"Mr. Waugh was certainly a pioneer in the true sense, and the great North-West is under lasting obligations to him for what he did with tongue and pen in behalf of his adopted country. His writings were always on the side of what was right and manly and elevating, and he filled a large place in the early agricultural history of Manitoba."

Endorsed by Mr. Collyer.

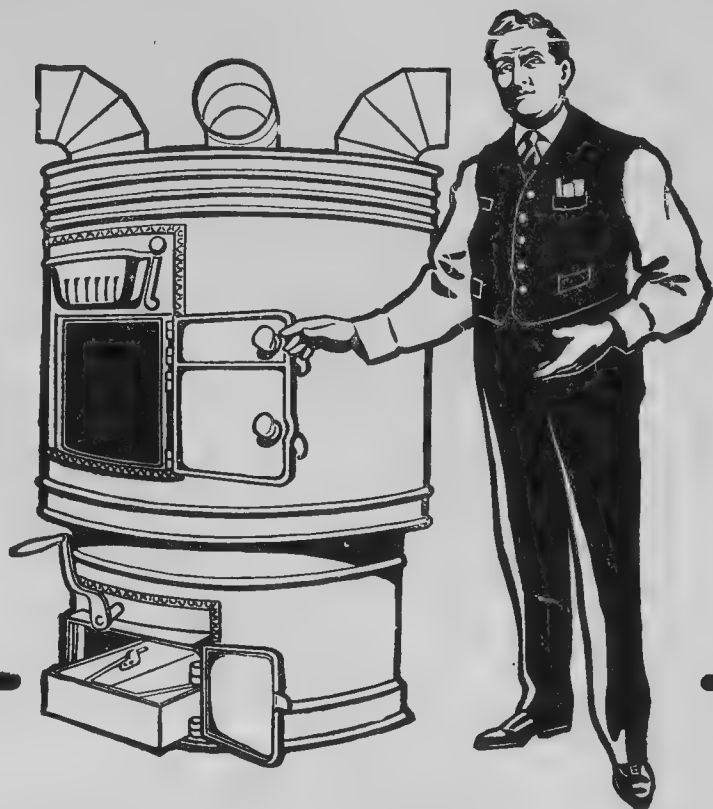
F. J. Collyer, Houghton Farm, Welwyn, in a recent letter to us, refers to Mr. Greig's proposal, and says:

"The scheme is a very happy one, and I trust will be well supported by the farmers of the country in whose welfare Mr. Waugh was so much interested. However much we disagreed at times, we could not but admire his sturdy independence."

President McCuaig on the Waugh Memorial.

Mr. Geo. H. Greig has handed us the following letter, written to him by Mr. D. W. McCuaig, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Portage la Prairie. Mr. McCuaig says:—

"Re memorial to the late Richard Waugh, I am pleased that you have taken this matter in hand. Since his death I felt that his labors on behalf of agriculture in the West were de-



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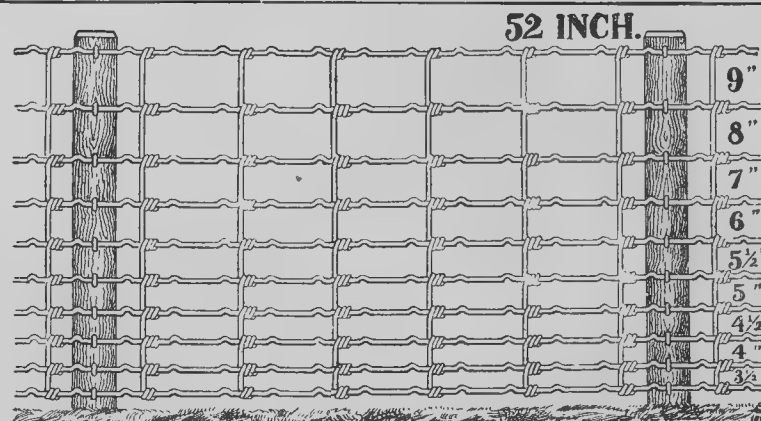
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serving of some recognition, and I expected to be in Winnipeg shortly and intended to take the matter up with some of his old co-workers. But now, as you have started the movement, you certainly have my approval and hearty sympathy in commemorating the life of Mr. Waugh.

"We might well say of him that he was one of the builders of the West; always deeply in earnest, and anxious to know every detail from the bottom up, of everything he took in hand. Anything I can do to assist will be cheerfully done. What you suggest will be very appropriate indeed."

From a Prominent Pipestone Farmer

W. Lothian, Pipestone, Man.:—"I am much in accord with the proposition to pay tribute to the memory of Mr. Waugh in the way suggested. His name will always be identified with agriculture, and the initial stages of our Northwestern farming has much to recognize in the ability and persistence with which Mr. Waugh advocated principles which he believed to be the best for success. To one who had not gone through the practical experience of farming, it seemed wonderful how complete a grasp our late friend had of the subject and all its varied branches, and it was assuredly his talent to gather from all sources views and facts which with his literary ability he placed readily before others. In all his efforts he was inspired by a sincerity and faith which made him a figure which will be much missed, one whom no one could but esteem and respect."

Cutworms in the Garden.

W. T. K., Brandon, Man.:—"Would you kindly advise me what to do for cutworms in an onion bed? The worm is smoke-colored and about one inch long; would that be the cutworm?"

Answer.—With regard to the last part of this question it is very likely that the worm referred to is a species of cutworm, of which there are a great many kinds. These worms are very destructive in gardens and also to field crops at times. They constitute a very serious pest in the beet fields and the most practical way of combating them, found thus far, is by using bran soaked in Paris Green. Cutworms are very fond of bran and middlings and will eat such food greedily. This poisoned bait may be scattered between the rows of onions. These worms feed at night and remain hidden in the daytime, either burrowed in the soil or under some rubbish. If after treating the garden in this way you do not see many dead worms, do not conclude that it has done no good. You should be able to see many dead worms on top of the ground but a great many more will crawl back into the ground and die. The mixture should be made in the following way: Mix dry 100 lbs. bran with from 1 to 1½ lbs. Paris Green. Dampen with a sprinkling can with about 5 gallons water to 100 lbs. bran, and mix thoroughly until each flake shows a green shade. The above are about the correct proportions for the mixture but for a small lot of onions, of course only a little will be needed.

Hiving Bees.

T. S. L., Birtle, Man., writes:—"1. Would you inform me as to the best way to hive a swarm of bees?"

Answer.—1. Bees swarm because the hive becomes too crowded to hold the old colony and the new which hatches out in the spring of the year. When a swarm once takes flight it is useless to try to stop it as most attempts will prove futile. As soon as the new swarm emerges from the old hive it will usually settle on some object near the apiary before it takes its flight for the new home which has been previously hunted out by a few scouts. Hence the advisability of having the apiary situated in a grove of low branched trees. No time should be lost in hiving after the swarm settles the first time as they will remain only for two or three hours

and perhaps not that long if the scouts return sooner. It is a good plan to spread a sheet before the hive into which the new swarm is to be introduced. Stretch it tightly and fix so that a lead-way to the opening will make it easy for the bees to find the entrance to their new home. For completing the hiving, we quote as follows the method as outlined by Langstroth in his book "The Honey Bee":—

"If the bees have alighted on a small limb, which can be cut with sharp pruning shears without jarring the swarm, or damaging the value of the tree, they may be gently carried on it to the hiving-sheet in front of their new home. If they seem at all reluctant to enter it, gently scoop up a few of them with a large spoon or a leafy twig, or even with the fingers, and shake them close to its entrance. As they go in with fanning wings they will raise a peculiar note, which communicates to their companions the joyful news that they have found a home; and in a short time, the whole swarm will enter, without injury to a single bee. When bees are once shaken down on the sheet, they are quite unwilling to take wing again; for, being loaded with honey, they desire, like heavily-armed troops, to march slowly and sedately to their place of encampment.

"When they alight on a high limb, which cannot be reached, or when the limb is too valuable to be sacrificed, the swarm can be hived by using a light box or swarm sack at the end of a pole of proper length. This swarm sack is made of strong muslin, about two feet deep, fastened around a wire hoop, about one foot in diameter, and is similar to a butterfly net. A piece of braid, is sewed at the bottom inside and outside, to help in emptying it. When the sack is placed under the swarm, the bees are suddenly shaken into it by a single tap on the limb. Hold the sack firmly as the sudden weight will draw it down in a most unexpected manner. To prevent the bees from escaping, hold the handle perpendicularly, as this will close the opening of the bag instantly.

"In bringing it to the hive, and turning it inside out, by holding the braid with the fingers, some care must be exercised as this unceremonious imprisoning of the bees is apt to cause some to be angry. A little smoke should be used, or a few seconds should be allowed to elapse before they are gently liberated in front of the hive.

"The sack is preferable to a box or a basket, as the latter do not close readily, and a number of the bees are apt to fly back to the clustering spot, before they are emptied in front of their intended abode.

"If this happens, the process of hiving must be repeated unless the queen has been secured, when they will quickly form a line of communication with those on the sheet. If the queen has not been secured, the bees will either refuse to enter the hive or will speedily come out and take wing, to join her again. This happens oftenest with after-swarms whose young queens, instead of exhibiting the gravity of an old matron, are apt to be frisking in the air. When the swarm is clustered so high that the sack cannot be raised to it on a pole, it may be carried up to the cluster, and the bee-keeper, after shaking the bees into it may gently lower it by a string to an assistant below.

"When a colony alights on the trunk of a tree or on anything from which the bees cannot easily be gathered in a basket, or in the sack, fasten a leafy bough, or a comb over them, and with a little smoke compel them to ascend it. If the place is inaccessible, they will enter a well-shaded basket, inverted, and elevated just above the clustered mass. We once hived a neighbor's swarm, which settled in a thicket, on the inaccessible body of a tree, by throwing water upon the bees, so as to compel them gradually to ascend the tree and enter an elevated box. If proper alighting places are not furnished, the trouble of hiving a swarm will often be greater than its value.

"If the swarm is noticed, when it begins to issue from the parent hive, the practical bee-keeper often harvests it without trouble, by catching the

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Re Lightning Losses, and Prevention.

A. Lindback, Fire Commissioner for Manitoba, sends us another article on this subject as follows;

"Reports to this office for 1907 show that losses caused by electric storms in this province amounted to about \$50,000.00. Of this sum about \$40,000.00 was lost on buildings and \$10,000.00 on stock killed.

"The lightning losses have been increasing from year to year; one of the companies writing mostly rural business, having an increase of something like \$2,000.00 over 1906.

"A great many of these losses could undoubtedly be avoided by proper precautions; the increase for instance in the loss of stock or cattle is to a great extent due to the increased use of wire fences. A bunch of cattle will drift with the storm until they fetch up either under the shelter of some trees or bush or are stopped by a wire fence. As stated in my last bulletin re lightning, the electrified cloud induces the electricity from the earth, and all things on earth become more or less electrified by induction; hence, during an electric storm the strands on a wire fence get charged with electricity and unless proper provision is made to ground the current it will jump from the wire to the animal nearby or coming in contact with it. This grounding wire must connect with every strand of wire in the fence and reach down to the moist earth in order to be effective, but one grounding is sufficient for each 300 ft.

"As to buildings—a lightning rod should form a circuit from the ground along the comb of the building to the ground again. If on a dwelling, it must be so placed that the chimney from the cook-stove is protected.

"On a two-story house having a one-storey kitchen the danger is less from the high chimneys, for during the thunderstorm season they rarely have issuing from their throats the column of hot air that will draw lightning, while the cook-stove, like death, has all seasons for its own.

"A rod should not run over a porch because of the liability of the human body to draw a stroke from it.

"The holdfast should be of material that cannot rust and should keep the rod at a distance of an inch or two from the roof or wall.

"The lower five feet of a barn-rod should be boxed to protect it from wagons and from animals that might use it for a scratching-post.

"When a lightning-flash jumps an open joint in a rod it makes a heat like that of an electric arch-lamp which is 4,000 to 5,000 degrees F. This is more likely to result in damage to the rod than to the building, but is reason for holding the rod from the building.

"The two ends of the rod must go near enough to the underground waterbeds to be in earth that is always moist and should be supported on a copper plate or lodged in a bed of charcoal. A rod should not be grounded on the upper side of a bank barn because of the difficulty in reaching permanently moist earth.

"I would finally suggest, that if the farm insurance companies would make a special classification for "roded" buildings and have their inspectors inspect rods each spring, there would be a material reduction in lightning losses and an inducement for the farmers to 'rod' their buildings."

Building Concrete Cistern,

H. V. H., Holland, Man. writes:—"Please give instructions for building a cement cistern 7 x 7 and 8½ feet deep outside measurement, quantity of materials needed, and number of barrels of water that it will contain. The cistern will be built in an angle of the cellar wall, two walls of the cistern consisting of the two cellar walls."

Answer.—The constructing of a rectangular cistern is much less difficult than building a circular reservoir, and in most cases answers the purpose as well as a round cistern. We presume that the cellar walls are of stone or brick; so all the treat-

ment that they will need will be a good coating of pure cement mortar to make them water proof. This mortar should be made of the consistency of thick cream and applied with a brush or if the walls are rough and jagged it would perhaps be better to add some sand and give them a good coating of this thicker mortar with a trowel, after which the pure cement coating should be applied. This is all the treatment that needs to be given to the cellar walls which are to form two sides of the cistern.

Now for the bottom and other two walls. The bottom should be put down first and the two sides of a 7 x 7 form will be needed for this. This can easily be made by fastening two seven foot boards together to make the angle, allowing the free ends to come in contact with the cellar walls. The concrete should be six inches deep for the bottom, and the walls should be eight inches thick. Two forms will be needed for building the walls, one the exact dimensions of the outside dimensions of the cistern (two sides of a 7 x 7 form) and the other to fit on the inside of this, leaving an eight inch space for the cistern walls. This form will consist of two sides of a 6 ft. 4 in. x 6 ft. 4 in. form; the free ends of both forms will of course fit closely to the two cellar walls forming two of the cistern walls. These forms should be made of smooth lumber and need not be the full depth of the cistern. They can be made four or five feet deep and after they are filled up to this height and the concrete has "set" they can be raised and the walls finished. By not having the forms too deep the work of filling in the space for the walls will be much easier.

The proportions of materials to be used for such a cistern should be: one part Portland cement, two parts sand, and four parts broken stone or coarse gravel. Mix just soft enough to pour. Fill in the bottom for the floor of the cistern and the space between the forms, and puddle to prevent the formation of stone pockets, use a long scantling for the purpose and also a long-handled paddle for working between the concrete and the form. After the bottom and walls are thus completed and the cement has "set" and the forms have been removed, it would be well to give them a good coating of pure cement as recommended for the cellar walls. A whitewash brush is a splendid instrument with which to apply this coating. The walls will thus be made smooth, they will be waterproof and can be more easily washed down than where a roughened surface is left exposed.

Such a cistern as this will require for its construction practically 11½ barrels of sand, 23½ barrels of gravel or broken stone, 5½ barrels of cement, and will hold nearly 52 barrels of water of 31½ gallons each.

Pulling Contests and the Training of Men.

C. R. Humphreys, Eye Brow Hill, Sask.: "One article in your May 20th issue took my eye—the article about pulling contests at our provincial exhibitions. As you say, there are two sides to a question, but I think that you might add a third side to this question, and a very important side too—the man.

"Of course there are some horses that are terrors to pull that are not much to look at, but give a horse or man a fair show and you will have a fair contest.

"I do not agree with the Breeders' Gazette about pulling contests having a tendency to encourage farmers to breed 'cheap horses,' nor do I agree with them about a pulling contest being a 'lengthy opportunity for the application of the lash.'

"I think that pulling contests would not only tend to the breeding of good horses but to the training of good men, and it would not be long before we had men behind our draught horses as steady on the bit and as level headed as the practiced trainers who drive

trotters; and as to the lash, it should be eliminated from shows of that sort for the best teamsters seldom use a whip. And what good horseman would want to put his well bred horses to pull their utmost for any great distance?

"Taken all in all, I think that a pulling contest is more to show the good sense of both horse and driver in starting a heavy load.

"A man of any sort that can hold a horse can drive them after they are started, just as a horse goes easily after the load is started, but it takes a good man who has his horses well in hand to start an extra big load, and I think, as I said before, that such contests would do as much towards making good men in our country as good horses."

Measuring Coal Oil.

Subscriber, Macgregor, Man.—"1. What constitutes the legal weight of coal oil per gallon? I bought a can supposed to contain five gallons. Can and oil weighed 40 lbs. 2. Is a merchant who retails coal oil supposed to use Imperial measure only? 3. If so, what steps should a buyer take when he can prove that said merchant makes a practice of giving short measure?"

Answer.—1. The weight of coal oil varies slightly, and the law does not provide for its being sold by weight. We are informed, however, by one of the oil companies here that they have three grades of oil which weigh 7.82, 7.86 and 7.92 lbs. per gallon respectively. Some coal oil weighs as high as 8 lbs. to the gallon. It will thus be seen that oil is a little less than four-fifths the weight of water, and that five gallons (exclusive of the container) would likely weigh between 39 and 40 lbs. 2. Yes. 3. Have him prosecuted before a magistrate and buy elsewhere if possible.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Polled Angus Breeder for Saskatchewan

Under the firm name of Lemon, Landauer & Lemon, the Messrs Lemon and Mr. Landauer are commencing the building up of a herd of pure bred Angus on their large farm near Canora, Sask. These gentlemen have recently brought in thirty-five head of fine young animals, all females but one or two, purchased from prominent breeders of the fine black "doddies" in Iowa and Illinois. They will shortly have some breeding stuff for sale and expect to go in for feeding quite extensively. They have nearly three sections of land in the Canora district, with about 1000 acres broken up. This land is being fenced as rapidly as possible and is specially adapted to grain and stock farming. The members of this firm are from the American side and have brought with them all the enthusiasm for stock raising that they acquired in the corn belt.

The Shorthorns for the Ayearst Dispersion Sale.

H. O. Ayearst, of Mount Royal, Man., writes:—"In reference to my dispersion sale of Scotch Shorthorns, I may say that the cattle have never been forced for show purposes. I have just kept them in ordinary breeding condition, which, as every one knows, is the only way that cattle can be kept to be sure that they will be regular breeders. Every animal offered is a regular breeder, except the stock which is not old enough for breeding. Most of them are rather thin, in fact too thin for my advantage, but this will be in the favor of the buyer. The breeding of the cattle is the very best that can be got. The blood of such famous sires as Gravesend (46461), Indian Chief (11108), President (6412), Warfare (6452), Gloster Prince (40990), etc., is very strong in the top crosses of them all, and any person wishing to found a herd or strengthen their present stock could not do better

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Over 1200 pieces, including all the latest songs as well as the old favorites. Send for catalogue. We carry the largest and best assorted stock of music in Western Canada, and can fill your order for any of these 1200 pieces of music by return mail.

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than attend this sale. I am holding it at the C.P.R. sale pavilion, Winnipeg, so that it will be very convenient for all to attend.

"Catalogues are now ready and will be mailed to all applicants."

The Ayearst Sale Catalogue Being Distributed.

Anyone interested should send to H. O. Ayearst, Mount Royal, Man., for a copy of the catalogue of animals to be sold at his dispersion sale on June 24th. The sale will occur at the C.P.R. sale pavilion, Winnipeg, and the well-known live stock auctioneer, T. C. Norris, will wield the hammer. Parties attending are advised to ask for standard certificate to get reduced rate when returning.

Pure Bred Percherons for Maple Creek

A fine shipment of pure bred Percherons arrived this week for Jean A. L. Tenaille, who is engaged extensively in stock raising north of Maple Creek. The shipment comprises five pure bred Percheron stallions, all three-year-olds, three pure bred Percheron mares, two three-year-olds and one two-year-old, also one Thoroughbred racehorse. The whole of the above arrived direct from France and bear the best of pedigrees. This importation into the Maple Creek district will be hailed with satisfaction by all and will tend to raise still further the high quality which the horses in this district have now attained. We congratulate Mr. Tenaille on his enterprise and trust his venture will be crowned with complete success.—The Ranching News.

Geo. Rankin & Sons, of Hamiota, Man., write as follows:—"We have made the following sales this spring: One bull and heifer to Robt. S. Ross, Antler, Sask.; one heifer, Daisy Bell, to Charles Gray, Crandell, Man. This heifer is a sister to Henry English's Daisy Bell, that raised the Chicago International prize heifer. Also eleven heifers to John Isaac, of Markham, Ont., which we ship on May 28th to Ontario; one stallion to Richard English, Moline, Man.; 27 pure bred Leicester ewes and lambs to W. Hayes, of Oak River, Man.

"We are sold out of bulls fit for service and have only a very few heifers left for sale. Our Shorthorns and Clydesdales have gone to the grass in good shape with lots of calves and colts; never had them better."

The time allowed for re-testing in cases of supposed glanders in horses has been extended from four to twelve months.

Agriculture in the East.

Special Letter to The Nor'-West Farmer on Eastern Canadian Conditions.

Western stockmen should be interested in the movement to establish a Canadian International live stock show. The proposition is to establish such a show at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, formerly known as Toronto Junction. The scheme is being held in abeyance just now till after the Ontario elections are over. After June 8th it is likely to be pushed forward with vigor. If Canadian breeders extend their co-operation sufficiently, the movement is likely to result in the establishment of a show along the lines of the Chicago International, though on a smaller scale. The scheme originated with the Union Stock Yards Company. That organization has offered to donate \$60,000 towards the erection of a \$100,000 arena suitable for show purposes. The breeders of Canada are asked to supply the balance of \$40,000. The proposal to the breeders is to sell at \$100 each 400 life memberships in the organization that will control and manage the show. When 100 memberships have been sold, the breeders will be called together to organize. And when the total required have been secured building operations will commence.

Already there has been a liberal response to the appeal made by the secretary of the Stock Yards Company, Mr. Dodds. Breeders are showing much enthusiasm over the scheme, and there is a possibility of its becoming a reality. But more than enthusiasm is needed to carry the thing to completion. It requires no little amount of energy and push to raise \$40,000 in \$100 lots, and unless this is done, it is not reasonable to expect the Stock Yards Company to carry the thing through. Their proposition is a liberal one and should commend itself to the stockmen of the country who are desirous of seeing a show of this character established.

The promoters of this larger show are not antagonistic to the Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph. They realize, however, that the latter is circumscribed both as to buildings and hotel accommodation and though \$30,000 will be expended this summer in enlarging the buildings at Guelph, the winter fair can never reach up to the standard of a great international show. A live stock show established at a large market centre presents many advantages over one held at a point where no market exists and where the accommodation for visitors and exhibitors is limited as it is at Guelph.

One of the features of the Chicago International is the display of car lots of cattle. The stock yards in themselves are an attraction and the daily run of live stock furnishes an education in the kind of stock the market requires that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Things would be on a much smaller scale at West Toronto, but they would be sufficiently large to form an attraction that would draw many to a show of this kind. The proposed arena provides for seating 8,000 people around the judging ring in addition to lecture rooms, offices and all the requisites of a well conducted live stock show. The breeders have the control and management of the show and can make it as large and as attractive as they please.

* * * *

Last year the Ontario Department of Agriculture made a grant of \$1,000 for field crop competitions under the auspices of the agricultural societies. Ten societies entered with an average of about 30 members each, making a total of about 300 farmers who entered the competitions.

The movement was so successful and the work productive of so much good that the appropriation has been increased to \$3,000 this year. The government grants \$30 and the society \$20 making a total of \$50 for distribution in prizes among the mem-

bers who compete. The fifty dollars is divided into four or more prizes as each society may determine. The Seed Division, Ottawa, has undertaken to do the judging free of cost to the Ontario Department of Agriculture and the societies.

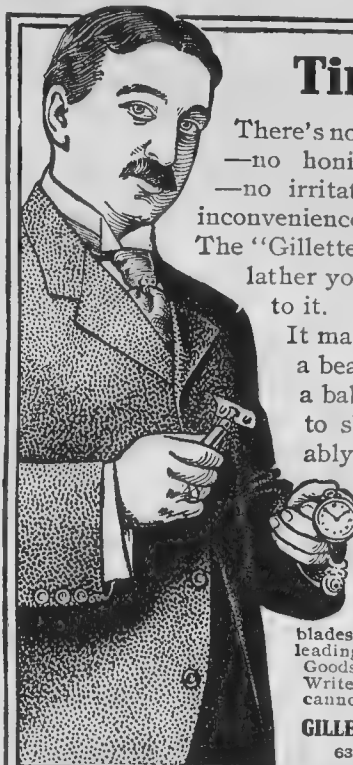
There are seventy applications from societies this season so far and the entries do not close for several days yet. It is hoped to secure upwards of 100 societies and a competition in crop production will be inaugurated that will reach out to all parts of the province. Each society is allowed to choose one crop for the competition, the selection being usually made of one adapted to the district or grown largely in the locality. Oats lead in the selections thus far. But wheat, barley, corn, potatoes, and other crops are among the selections.

The education which this competition will give is badly needed in grain production in Ontario. A great many farmers are careless about seed selection and the sowing of unclean seed. The purity of the crop is one of the main points to be noted by the judges. A dirty crop, while good in other respects, should not secure a prize.

* * * *

May has been a very wet month, the wettest in several years. There is in consequence plenty of moisture in the ground, and too much in places. Crops on some low lying sections, because of the excessive rains, are suffering. But these are very few and general growing conditions in Ontario are excellent. The meadows and fall wheat are in good condition, while spring grains, where ground has been in a condition for early seeding, are coming on fine. The sowing of corn and roots has been delayed, but there is plenty of time even yet to insure a good crop.

Farmers have had no end of trouble this season in securing seed corn. The price has been high and good strong seed very scarce. Unless growing conditions are very favorable there may be some losses



Time the "Gillette"

There's no "getting ready" with the "Gillette"—no honing—no stopping—no time wasted—no irritation of temper and other endless inconvenience on account of a dull razor.

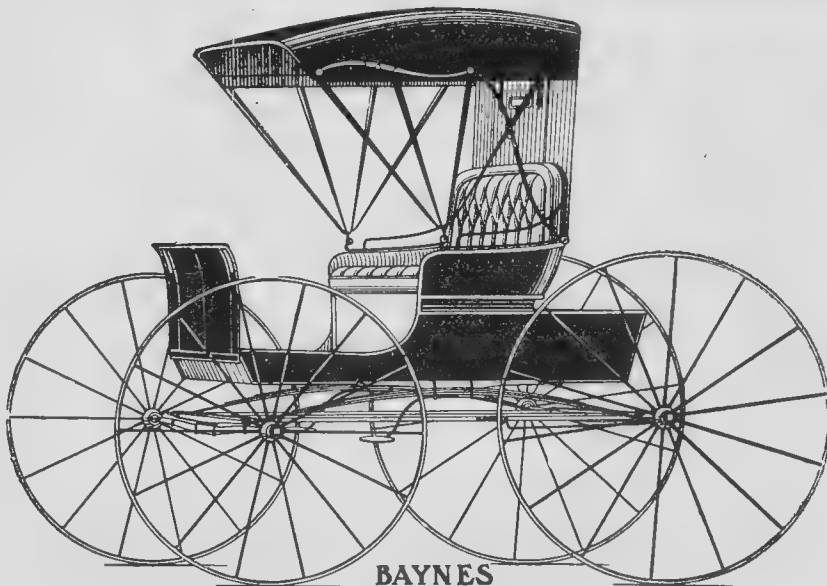
The "Gillette" is the *always-ready* razor. Simply lather your face and shave—that's all there is to it.

It makes no difference whether you have a beard like wire—or a face as tender as a baby's—the "Gillette" can be adjusted to shave you quickly, evenly, comfortably in from 3 to 5 minutes.

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The "Gillette" Safety Razor consists of a triple silver plated holder and 12 double edged flexible blades, in velvet lined leather case. Price \$5—at all leading Jewelry, Drug, Cutlery, Hardware, Sporting Goods and Department Stores. Write or ask your dealer for free booklets. If he cannot supply you, write us.

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BAYNES
No. 512

Baynes Buggies are manufactured with the utmost care throughout. They are designed to please the most critical taste.

No. 512 is one of our finest jobs.

Body is 25 inches wide. Famous Foster Concord gear.

When it comes to easy riding, we will match No. 512 against the field.

Then, there's the Baynes Long Distance Dust Proof Axle, that runs a year with only one oiling. This Axle, by the way, goes on all Baynes Buggies.

You ought to see the Baynes line for 1908, if only for your own satisfaction—and also as an object lesson in fine carriage making. If your dealer does not handle Baynes Buggies, let us know and we will tell you where they are to be seen.

THE BAYNES CARRIAGE CO.
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Hamilton, Ont.

from seed not germinating. But farmers in this part of the country have had the importance of testing seed corn before planting, so drilled into them, that they will themselves be to blame if the seed fails to germinate after planting.

The rapid growth of pastures in recent weeks will help stockmen out immensely. The feed scarcity was quite serious with many, and stock came through the winter in poor condition. The dairymen were affected by this more than others and it will be some time yet before cows come to their full flow of milk. The cheese output so far shows a falling off of 30 per cent as compared with last year to date.

Fruit growers are jubilant over the prospects of a big crop. Though the season is late, conditions for all kinds of fruit have been favorable. In some sections apple orchards are in bloom and in others they are just beginning to blossom. Conditions are favorable for setting and everything points to the Westerner being able to secure Ontario fruit next fall at a reasonable figure. The Canadian West is the market that Ontario fruit growers should cater to more than they do.—"Easterner."

Portage Plowing Match.

A plowing match will be held under the auspices of the Portage la Prairie Plowing Match Association, on the farm of James Bryden, three miles west of Portage, on Wednesday, June 17. Entries close on June 13. There will be seven classes. A. L. Hamilton, Portage la Prairie, is the secretary, to whom all entries should be made. It is hoped that a large number of entries will be received from points throughout the province. This is an annual event that is of unusual importance and is attended by most beneficial results from an educational standpoint. The prize list is as follows:

1st Match—Men's class, 14 inch walking plow, open to all comers.—Four prizes offered, cash and goods to the value of \$30, \$20, \$15, \$10.

2nd Match—Men's class, 14 inch walking plow. Open to all local men who have not won a first prize in a previous competition in men's class.—Prizes as above, \$23, \$15, \$10, \$7, \$5.

3rd Match—Boys' class, under 18 years of age, 14 inch walking plows.—Prizes as in 1st Match valued at \$22, \$14, \$10, \$7, \$5.

4th Match—Boys' class, under sixteen years of age, 14 inch walking plows.—Prizes as in 1st Match, \$14, \$11, \$9, \$7, \$5.

5th Match—Men's class, 14 inch gangs, open to all comers.—Prizes as in first Match, \$33, \$25, \$15, \$8.

6th Match—Men's class, 14 inch gang plows, open to all local men who have not won a first prize in previous competition in men's class.—Prizes as in 1st Match, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5.

7th Match—Boys' class, under 18 years of age, 14 inch gang plows.—Prizes as in 1st Match, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$8, \$5.

Besides these regular classes there are a number of special prizes and a championship cup and medal, value \$50, offered.

Is Flax a Specially Exhausting Crop?

In answering this question, Dr. Saunders says that it is usually answered in the affirmative, but that such an opinion does not appear to be warranted by the chemical analyses which have been made of this crop, showing the principal elements of fertility taken from the soil during the period of its growth. An acre of flax producing 15 bushels of seed and 2000 pounds of straw takes 46 pounds of nitrogen, 23.86 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 37.28 pounds of potash from the soil. A corresponding crop of wheat yielding 25 bushels of grain per acre and 2200 lbs. of straw will take out of the soil 40.53 pounds of nitrogen, 17.64 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 29.11 pounds of

potash. Oats at the rate of 50 bushels per acre and 2200 pounds of straw will take from the soil 46.03 pounds of nitrogen, 15.22 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 32.88 pounds of potash.

The larger part of the straw of all these crops grown in the Northwest is usually burnt, when the mineral ingredients taken from the land are returned to it in the form of ashes. In the East, where the straw is used chiefly for bedding animals, the mineral constituents taken up are returned to the soil with the manure, hence the seed need only be considered. It will be seen that the grain, in the case of the wheat crop, takes up a little more nitrogen and somewhat less of phosphoric acid and potash than is taken by the flax seed; while the oat crop takes for the grain a larger proportion of nitrogen, nearly one-third less of phosphoric acid and about one-eighth less of potash. The difference however, in exhaustive effect of these several crops on a rich soil would scarcely be perceptible, and would not justify the opinion that flax is a very exhausting crop. In some experiments tried at the Experimental Farm at Brandon, Man., during the year 1895, in sowing wheat, oats and barley after flax, the results obtained point to the same conclusion.

The Effect of Humus in the Soil.

Humus has a very decided effect upon the productive capacity of a soil. It improves both a clayey and a sandy soil and wherever there is a liberal supply of humus that is sufficient proof that the soil is rich in nitrogen, the most valued element of the soil from the farmer's point of view. Humus is a very complicated substance, its chemical constituency being made up of a great number of elements. It is of bacterial origin. That it is produced by bacteria is proven by the fact that its formation is stopped in soils that have been treated with certain strong chemicals or which have been heated to a high degree of temperature. This treatment destroys the humus-forming bacteria. Humus is commonly spoken of as being the decayed vegetable matter of the soil, and such it is. But

the process by which this vegetation decays is what has given agricultural scientists so much trouble to understand. The plants which decay carry into the soil the elements of which they are composed, only in varying proportions and amounts. There is a proportionately larger amount of carbon and nitrogen in humus than in the vegetation which formed it. In grass, for instance, analyses show approximately from 1.5 per cent. to 2 per cent. of nitrogen while in peaty swamps formed from the decaying grasses we find as much as 2 to 4 per cent. of nitrogen. This shows then why a soil rich in humus is more valuable for crop growing than one poor in respect of that quality.

The amount of humus varies greatly in different soils. Also the amount of nitrogen in the humus varies greatly in different localities. Soils of the warm humid regions carry more humus than the soils of the drier localities. In the tropics the moisture and temperature are such as to cause profuse vegetable growth and the decay of this makes large amounts of humus. While humus does not form so readily in the arid and semi-arid sections. It carries a proportionately larger amount of nitrogen. The scientific investigators, Hilgard and Jaffa, after many analyses, found that arid soils contained about .75 per cent. of humus with 15.87 per cent. of nitrogen in the humus; semi-arid soils contained about .99 per cent. of humus with 10.03 per cent. nitrogen in the humus; moist soils contained 3.04 per cent. of humus with only 5.24 per cent. nitrogen. As the moisture increases the humus increases but the per cent. of nitrogen decreases. Our prairie soils, because of their long period of idleness, have accumulated large amounts of humus and because of the dryness of the climate the nitrogen content is large. This accounts for the great fertility of Canadian wheat lands. This humus has been accumulating for centuries and the climate is such as to conserve the nitrogen and not dissipate it. Who knows how long, or who can estimate, grass has been growing and decaying here in the land of the "No. 1 hard," seemingly for the sole purpose of making a land rich for the farmer? These years

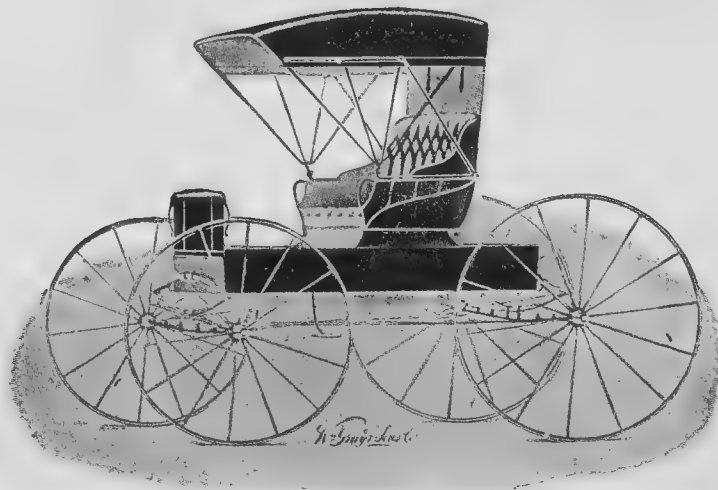
have given us a heritage of untold value, and while the virgin fertility of the soil is greater and the productive capacity larger than in most agricultural countries, when once it is wasted it will be hard to restore it. The climate that conserves the soil nitrogen also has the effect of making it difficult of restoration. Soil formation takes place more slowly in this latitude than in warmer countries. Manure applied to the soil forms humus more slowly than where greater moisture and higher temperatures prevail. Once our heritage becomes dissipated we will have a hard time getting it back. The farm lands of Virginia, many of them so poor now that they will not "sprout blue beans," can be improved and brought back to a productive state of fertility much easier than can our western Canadian farms when once they are robbed of their fertility. We should farm intelligently so that one hundred years from now the Canadian West will still be producing twenty bushels of wheat per acre.

The value of humus to soil is not fully appreciated in many instances, until it has been exhausted. It cements sandy soils together and increases their water holding capacity. Clayey soils, it loosens up so that water can permeate and air can get to the plant roots. It improves the physical texture of all classes of soils and makes for a better seed bed, which means better crops. Some investigators have gone so far as to say that the physical condition of the soil is nearly everything. With a good tilth, they maintain that crops can be grown indefinitely without the supplying of additional plant food. This tilth can be maintained only where humus is present in sufficient quantity to make the soil porous, capable of taking in moisture and yet able to hold it. Every stubble field that is burned and every straw pile that "goes up in smoke" is taking humus from the soil, is robbing it of that which will insure a good tilth in years to come.

The seeding conditions all over the Canadian West have been well nigh ideal, and the grain fields and pastures are making a splendid growth.

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Now is the time to buy a handsome "High Grade" Gray buggy, thoroughly guaranteed in every detail of material and construction to the purchaser. No better goods are made—prices are moderate.

See our agent, or write direct for Catalogue "A", price list, and full particulars to

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See our display at the Dominion Fair, Calgary, June 29 to July 9.

Cattle Shippers' Association Ask for Reforms.

The campaign for improvement in the live stock trade that has been carried on by farmers' and ranchers' associations has recently been vigorously seconded by the Western Cattle Shippers' Association in a meeting held in Winnipeg. This Association has its membership among the stock shippers scattered all over the three western provinces, mostly large ranchers and stock buyers and drovers at local country points.

The first question to come up was the congested condition of the C. P. R. yards at Winnipeg. A committee was appointed to interview the mayor and council of Winnipeg, to request that they establish a stock yard under municipal control in the western part of the city; and failing to get any satisfaction from them, to go into the matter with the St. Boniface authorities.

Glen Campbell, M.P.P., introduced a resolution containing clauses covering a great many points, and which was unanimously passed. This resolution read:

"As much dissatisfaction prevails with regard to the manner in which railway companies in general in the

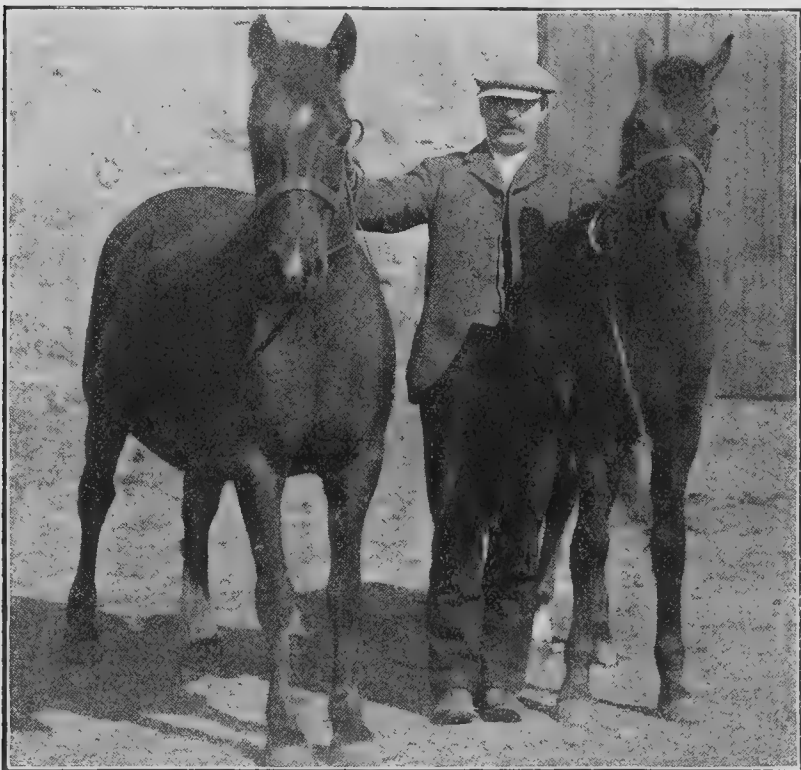
over a reasonable time for cars should be reimbursed by the railway company for their loss and expenses.

"Sixth—That in case of export cattle being kept waiting so long for cars as to lose connection with their boat the railway company be held responsible for the loss incidental thereto, and the claim of such loss, with proof, be placed before the Railway Commission and its decision be final, thus saving litigation to the shippers."

It was decided that preparations be made to present the shippers' case to the Railway Commission upon its next visit to Winnipeg.

A motion was brought in providing for the resting, feeding and watering of stock before weighing, instead of having them weighed right off the cars. The present system was unanimously condemned, but fears were expressed that owing to the poor facilities in the yards it would be impossible to change. However, a motion was passed that after July 1 all stock must be fed and watered before being sold, and the members of the association bound themselves to carry this out in so far as possible; and instructions were given to the secretary to notify the C. P. R. authorities of the proposed change in methods, and ask them to endeavor to meet the new conditions.

The meeting also agreed to take up



Imported Hackney mare, "Magnetic"—448—(12068) and her filly, ten months old, by Imp. "Borrow Moss Meteor." Magnetic (12068) was sired by Caxton (2398) and out of Frisk by Lord Derby 2nd, (417) bred by Henry Moore, Granswick, Hull, England. The property of Steel Bros., Glenboro, Man.

west treat live stock shippers with regard particularly

"First—To the providing of cars when ordered;

"Second—To the state of their stock yards, which are insufficient and poorly equipped;

"Third—To the rate of travel after the stock is loaded, having no regard to the loss in shrinkage to the shipper of his stock or consideration for suffering on the part of the stock;

"Therefore this association is determined to bring to the attention of and to demand from the Railway Commission:

"First—That railways be compelled to furnish cars within a reasonable time after ordering, say, four or five days;

"Second—That on all lines a scheduled freight train be run once a week or oftener, as the trade calls for, and at a twenty to twenty-five miles per hour rate;

"Third—That sufficient yardage be supplied with proper equipment in the way of feed racks, water troughs, sheds, etc., at loading points, to unload once in every twenty-four hours for feed and water;

"Fourth—That hay shall be kept in stock and sold by weight and not by the bale, as at present;

"Fifth—That shippers kept waiting

the loss claims of its members and after considering them in committee, if they seem good, to press for settlement. This will be of very distinct benefit to the small dealer, who could never hope to successfully fight a corporation.

Angus Mackay says: "The plan too frequently followed of waiting till weeds are full grown, and often ripe, and plowed under with the idea of enriching the soil, is a method that cannot be too earnestly advised against."

The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., gives the total number and value of farm animals in the United States as follows: Horses, 19,992,000 head, valued at \$1,867,530,000; mules, 3,869,000, value, \$416,939,000; milch cows, 21,194,000, value, \$650,057,000; other cattle, 50,073,000, value \$845,938,000; sheep, 54,631,000, value, \$211,736,000; swine, 56,084,000, value, \$339,030,000. The total value of all animals enumerated above on January 1, 1908, was \$4,331,230,000, as compared with \$4,423,698,000 on January 1, 1907, a decrease of \$92,468,000, or 2.1 per cent. The average value per head are: Horses, \$93.41; mules, \$107.76; milch cows, \$30.67; other cattle, \$16.89; sheep, \$3.88; swine, \$6.05.

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Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

For Sale.—Half section improved land, four miles from town, Leeson Kidd, Foam Lake, Sask.

Send us 6 cents in stamps and receive a beautiful post card booklet of Winnipeg containing 22 views. List free. The Western Specialty Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Help supplied free.—The Central Employment Agency is the most reliable in Winnipeg. Farm help a specialty. 191 Henry Ave., Winnipeg. Phone 5006.

For Sale.—Choice lot of registered Yorkshire suckers, reasonable prices, ready for delivery after June 1st, inspection and correspondence invited. W. W. Harber, Camrose, Alberta.

For Sale.—Hart-Parr plowing engine 22 horse. Price \$2,600. Terms \$700 cash, balance two payments. Also two Moline engine plows, Edmonds and Shand, Tantailon, Sask.

Stock always for sale.—J. I. Bell, Islay, Alta., breeder of Polled Angus, Suffolk Down Sheep, Yorkshire Swine, B. Rocks, Buff Oringtons and White Wyandottes.

For Sale.—Pure bred Jersey bull, one year nine months old, registered in New York Jersey Club. Address J. J. Hall, box 232, Battleford, Sask.

Herd of Galloway Cattle.—15 Females and Bulls, all ages. S. C. B. Leghorn eggs, \$1.00 5 eggs; \$5.00 per 100 eggs. J. B. Jickling, Carman, Man.

Eggs for Hatching.—From excellent laying strain of Buff Oringtons, typical shape and good color, \$1.00 per 15. Edgar Staples, Bright, Ont.

We Keep supplies and books for Poultry. Birds, Dogs, Cats, Rabbits and Stock; the largest supply house in Canada. Catalogue free. A. J. Morgan, London.

For Sale.—Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, imported stock, laying strain, \$1.00 per 13. Holmwood Farm, John I. Creighton, Prop., Clamby, Man.

For Sale.—Collie and fox terrier puppies five dollars each. Eggs for hatching from fourteen varieties of fowls; thirty-six varieties of pigeons; pheasants, pea-fowls, hares and rabbits. Drop post card for price list. A. Guilbert, Letellier.

Eggs for Hatching.—S. C. Buff Oringtons, breeding pen, good square Buff stock. Headed by cockerels direct from Cook's stock, \$2.00 per 15, \$8 per 100. M. Lowrie, Bagot, Man.

For Sale.—We have a number of rebuilt Threshing Engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order, various sizes. We can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Eng. & Mach. Works Co., Limited, 760 Main St., Winnipeg, P.O. Box 481.

For Sale.—Earliana tomatoes, Dry Weather and Snowball cauliflower plants, \$1.00 per hundred. Early Late and Red Cabbage plants, 50c. per hundred. Cucumber, Citron, Marrows, Musk and Watermelons, 10 cents each, three for 25 cents, express paid. Cash with order. George Wilson, Box 505, Virden, Man.

Wanted.—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home; waste space in cellar, garden or farm can be made to yield fifteen to twenty-five dollars per week; send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

Farm Lands for Sale.—On half-crop payment plan. ¾ sections, one mile from Hargrave, unimproved prairie at \$16.00 per acre. ¾ section three miles from C.N.R. station, in 9, 28, W1. unimproved prairie, at \$14.00 per acre. ¾ section, seven miles from Virden, first-class unimproved prairie, at \$12.50 per acre. Simpson & Harkness, Virden, Man.

For Sale.—Improved and unimproved land some choice dairy farms, fruit lots of five acres and up, near the town of Abbotsford, with three railways. We have the advantage of first class transportation to all markets. Abbotsford is situated in the center of the famous Fraser Valley, the California of Canada. For further particulars write W. McCallum, Abbotsford, B.C.

Evergreen Farm Brown Leghorns.—Eggs for Hatching from my pure-bred single comb Brown Leghorns. A large flock mated with Cocks bred by Becker, and prize winners. Free range, this means a high percentage of fertile eggs. Only one breed kept and those the best. 15 eggs \$2.00; 30 \$3.00; 100 \$7.00. Thos. Sanderson, Box 36, Holland, Man.

To rent for six years.—4½ miles south-west from Post office, close to city limits, barn for 75 cows, 7 horses and granary, good 5 roomed house with summer kitchen, drilled well and windmill, all new this spring, free pasture close by. Big money in dairying, milk is selling at present at 12 quarts per dollar. Cream \$1.50 per gallon. Apply owner, V. Fischer, 411 Union Bank, Winnipeg, Man.

Splendid Farm, 173½ acres, rich loam, between 30 and 40 acres cleared, 30 acres old pasture, several acres slashed and sown on burnt ground; barn, 66 ft. x 80 ft. Bales for 12 cows, 3 horse stalls. Good well water; new fowl house; frame house, five rooms, kitchen, larder; close to Nicomen station; two hours C. P. R. to Vancouver. Terms, \$5,500; cash down, \$2,750, remainder in 12 months. Apply F. Turner, de Roche P. O., B. C. Phone in house.

Wanted.—Cast iron scrap. Highest prices paid. Write us before selling. Address H. care Nor'-West Farmer.

For Sale.—Two fox-terrier puppies, 6 months. Two rose-breasted Cockatoos, very nice birds, A. Guilbert, Letellier, Man.

For Sale.—Engine gang, eight furrows, good as new. Apply Manager, Canadian Port Huron Co., Winnipeg.

For Exchange.—I have two wolf hound pups to exchange for an English setter, about ten months old. T. Chapman, Rounthwaite, Man.

For Sale.—Fruit and dairy farms, land in large and small lots in the beautiful Salmon Arm Valley, B. C. Mild, healthy climate, good markets, productive soil, immense profits in growing fruit, good boating, fishing, hunting—the tourist's delight. Roads leading to surrounding towns, good investments. Send for booklet. McCallum & Wilcox, Salmon Arm, B. C.

Farm for sale.—A ¾ section in the noted Oak River wheat district, 4 miles south of Oak River and 1 mile from the main line of the G. T. P. Good house, barn, granaries and implement shed. About 35 acres now under cultivation and more yet to break, 200 acres for wheat next spring. Mostly all fenced and cross-fenced. The best of soil, and in a high state of cultivation. This property is going cheap, to a good buyer \$4,000 down, and balance in crop payments if desired. For particulars write Chas. A. Smyth, Oak River, Man.



This Season's Crop is practically assured and you have decided to add a few improvements to the farm to REDUCE YOUR LABOR AND INCREASE YOUR PROFITS—our line of goods will do both for you. They are up-to-date. Write us for descriptive catalogues and prices of our celebrated

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is the quickest, cheapest and best machine on the market. Thousands of men all over the world are making big incomes with Keystone Drillers. There is no dull season for these men as is the case with farmers and threshermen, for a driller works all the year around. If you have mechanical ability you can earn several thousand dollars a year with a Keystone Driller. With a little hustle you should earn enough in two or three months to pay for your machine. Write us to-day. We will send you our free well driller's instruction book and tell you all about our plan. Don't wait until someone else has your territory covered, do it now.

DEPARTMENT 15
KEYSTONE DRILLER CO., Beaver Falls, Pa.

FULL LINE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS

W. EDDIE

128 Princess St. Winnipeg



WHEAT.

The wheat situation since our last issue is very carefully reviewed in the following letter under date of June 3.

During the last two weeks the wheat markets have come under the bearish influences of the advancing season, and the moderate cash demand for wheat and flour in the domestic markets in the United States and Canada. Notwithstanding this, the prices in the United States markets have advanced about 2½c since May 16th, the date of our last review. In Canada we have not been so fortunate, for although during the greater part of the time since that date our Winnipeg market has kept firm, we regret to have to record that in the last three days it has become stagnant, with almost no business doing. Large traders have left the market alone in the meantime, and for want of support our prices have declined 3c. on July wheat, as compared with two weeks ago, but our October option at the same time shows an advance of ¼c. per bushel.

There has been no special outstanding change in the circumstances surrounding the World's wheat trade during the period under review, and such of the changes and developments as are noticeable may be construed on the whole as adding strength to the general situation. Nevertheless, during the present growing time of the year, when vegetation is fresh and bright, many traders find it hard to believe in the idea that wheat is in a strong position. They see this year's crops gradually advancing towards the harvest time, and at the present time no general urgent demand for the balance of the old crop still to be used up, although that balance is every day becoming unusually smaller, and from these things they conclude that present prices are too high.

The position that cash wheat has got into being at more or less of a premium over the price of the future deliveries, causes present demand for it to be strictly of the hand to mouth kind, for no buyer is going to stock up liberally at present cash prices when he sees that he can buy the September or October delivery at some cents per bushel less than the cash article. This is where the function of the speculative short seller comes in. He is now selling wheat for future delivery which will not be harvested from one to three months yet. Before he can get the wheat to fill his contracts he may have to pay a higher price than he has sold at, but in the meantime his selling ahead helps to keep prices down beta for present and future delivery. The speculative buyer, on the other hand, although he may try to buy as low as possible, helps to keep values up. Nevertheless with prices for the future deliveries of the new crop, several cents below present prices for the old crop, it cannot be otherwise but that present trade will be dull and slow.

Last year at this time prices for future deliveries were from 1c. to 10c. higher than the cash prices, and the present dull market may deceive many a one regarding future developments. For one thing the very quietness in the present will pave the way for a revival in demand which is bound to come sometime, and which may come with a whirl when it does come. Then the stocks of old wheat are fast decreasing and will be very small before any liberal movement of the new crop is possible. And, lastly, while there are good prospects for the crops in some countries the aggregate prospects over the Northern Hemisphere do not promise any great crop, and if the total World's crop for 1908 is

not considerably larger than it was in 1907, wheat will be scarce enough by the spring of 1909, and prices during the coming twelve months may at times surpass the higher prices we have seen in the last twelve months.

Our reason for writing thus is that the World's crop for 1907 was about 300,000,000 bus. less than either of the immediately preceding crops of 1905 and 1906. These crops were the largest on record, and their yield must have provided a considerable surplus which was carried into the crop year of 1907, and has evidently been all used, for the smallness of stocks visible and invisible at the present time is well known. We reason from this, that if last year's crop, together with the surplus from the two largest world's crops on record, is not any more than filling the requirements of the present season, the crop of 1908 if no larger in the aggregate than that of 1907, and with no surplus from previous crop to help it out, will not be sufficient to fully fill one year's requirements. The movement of wheat in different parts of the world during the last two weeks, and the statistical changes occurring during that time continue to show sharply decreasing supplies. Taking last week's figures for illustration, we find the world's shipments from exporting to importing countries were for the week 7,952,000 bus. compared to 12,304,000 bus. in same week last year. The amount on ocean passage at end of last week was 41,120,000 bus. against 50,248,000 bus. same date last year. The American visible supply decreased 1,254,000 bus. for the week against a decrease of 1,068,000 bus. same week last year. The total American visible supply is now only 22,818,000 bus. against 49,729,000 bus. same date last year, a decrease of 26,911,000 bus. compared to a year ago. Many traders expect the visible supply to decrease to under 10,000,000 bus. this summer before it can begin to increase again. Last summer the lowest point the visible supply touched was 46,539,000 bus. on June 29th., and by August 24th. it was up to 51,518,000 bus. and since then has not again been so high.

The status of the visible supply suggests the condition of merchants' millers', and dealers' stocks of wheat and flour: all are naturally at a low ebb owing to present comparatively high prices, and the prospect of the new crop in the distance, and when the new crop is ready there will be a great demand for it, as all will want to replenish stocks at the first favorable opportunity, hence prices on the new crop are almost certain to advance as soon as it begins to move.

In regard to the condition of the growing crops it has to be noted that a large area of the United States winter wheat crop has had to endure an excessive rainfall, and up to the time of writing this condition continues. The United States weather bureau reports that the month of May has been the wettest in 38 years. While there has been too much rain

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These are some of the things that have helped to make our firm the foremost in the commission business to-day. It pays to ship your grain to a strictly commission firm. Write for shipping instructions and further particulars. Send samples.

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We are specialists in the Grain Commission business. Ship your Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax, in our care, and have your grain handled by experts who make a specialty of selling Grain on commission.

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References: UNION BANK OF CANADA

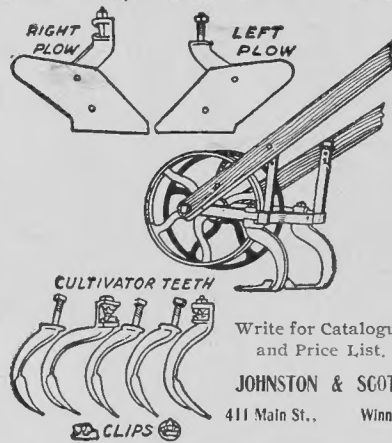
in the Central Mississippi country, which has cut down the crop on the fertile low lying lands, the weather was too dry for many weeks in the earlier part of the season in Western Kansas and Nebraska, and the drought damage there cannot be repaired by more favorable weather now, so that many fields have been plowed up and there are many others hardly worth cutting. Drought in California has done so much damage that the crop in that state is not expected to yield more than five to seven million bus. compared to an average of twenty-one million bus. in the past ten years. The time was when California was always good for over 30,000,000 bus. of wheat per year, but wheat growing in that state has given way to fruit growing and dairying, and now with a largely increased population, California buys wheat and flour from her northern neighbors, Oregon and Washington.

Up to the present time most of the crop experts in the United States have been taking an optimistic view of the probable yield of their winter wheat, and estimate it about 450,000,000 bus. against about 410,000,000 bus. final estimate of last year's yield, but from all the reports we have heard about drought in some parts, excessive rain in others and damage from hessian fly, we think the prospect will be for a crop not larger than last year. The spring wheat crop in the United States and Western Canada has had an excellent start, but it is too early yet to estimate the probable yield in bushels. In Europe the crop situation is generally less favorable than previously reported, and taking it as a whole it does not look at present as if Europe would raise a larger crop than it did last year. Germany is the only country which shows considerable improvement on last year's prospects, and that country does not raise as much as 150,000,000 bus. even in a good year, and nowadays imports 50,000,000 to 80,000,000 bus. yearly.

During the past two weeks our Winnipeg market has been slow. There has been a good demand for small quantities of all grades from 3 Nor. down, for export, and good prices have been paid for these, but the quantity available is small, and

exporters find a good deal of trouble in making up shipping lots. If was 46,539,000 bus. on June 29th., and

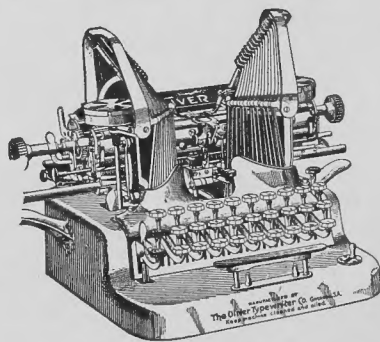
GARDEN CULTIVATORS, SPRAYERS, HOES OF ALL KINDS



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AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

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Fifty Bargains in Used Machines, All Makes, For Quick Sale.

would very soon clear out all the wheat available. The higher grades of 1 and 2 Nor. do not seem to be in demand for export, although we have heard of a little 2 Nor. being taken, but shippers are taking freely all the 3 Nor. they can get at 6½c. to 7c. under 1 Nor., so that when the 3 Nor. is all bought up it will be an easy step on to the 1 and 2 Nor. The closeness in price between the 3 Nor. and higher grades makes it seem strange that the buyers don't prefer to take the 1 and 2 Nor. At this writing there is little more than half a million bus. of 3 Nor. in store at Fort William and Port Arthur, and present demand will soon clear it all out.

Our option market for future deliveries has been very dull and slow lately. The demand in it has been unimportant and the market has in a great measure been left to scalpers, that is gambling speculators. While the U.S. markets have been stronger in the last three days, and the Minneapolis and Chicago July have advanced 1½c., our July has declined 2c. The movement from the country is now very moderate compared to what it was a year ago. Now that spring work on the farms will be practically over it will be well to get hauled out and shipped forward to Fort William and Port Arthur all grain still on hand, as whatever increase may take place in prices will come within the next two months, and it will be well to have grain in a position of advantage to be sold when it is decided to sell.

To-day's Winnipeg prices are 1 Nor. 108½c, 2 Nor. 105½c, 3 Nor. 101½c, No. 4 wheat 96c, No. 5 wheat 88c, No. 6 wheat 75c, feed wheat 59c, and No. 2 feed 55½c, spot, enroute or June delivery. Futures closed, June 108½c, July 109½c, October 88½c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.—Thompson, Sons & Co.

Grain Inspections.

Grain inspected at Winnipeg, Calgary, and Canadian inspections at Duluth for the period May 15 to 31 inclusive were as follows—

Spring Wheat.—No. 1 Hard, 4 cars; 1 northern, 98; 2 northern, 216; 3 northern, 176; No. 4, 87; No. 5, 66; No. 6, 36; feed, 51; feed 2, 38; rejected, 10; rejected 2, 3; no grade, 11; rejected, 18. Total, 814 cars. Winnipeg inspection, 766 cars; Calgary, 23; Duluth, 25.

Winter wheat.—No. 1 Alberta Red Winter, 4 cars; No. 2 A. R. W., 13; No. 3 A. R. W., 12; No. 4, 1; No. 5, 6; No. 1 White Winter, 1; No. 2 W. W., 1; No. 2 Mixed Winter, 2; rejected 1, 1; rejected, 1. Total, 41 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 16 cars; Calgary, 25.

Oats.—No. 2 White, 29 cars; No. 3 White, 14; rejected, 169. Total 212 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 113 cars; Calgary, 39.

Barley.—No. 3, 7 cars; No. 4, 10; rejected, 4; feed, 3. Total, 24 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 20 cars; Calgary, 3; Duluth, 1.

Flax.—No. 1 Northwestern, 20 cars; No. 1 Manitoba, 1; rejected, 3. Total, 24 cars. All inspected at Winnipeg.

OATS.

The coarse grain situation is as dull as the wheat. Little business is being done in the oats, barley or flax trade. Quotations for June 3 closed at: No. 2 White, 43c. No. 3, 42c.; rejected, 41c.

BARLEY.

Barley quotations for June 3 closed at: No. 3, 49c.; No. 4, 47c.; rejected, 45c.

FLAX.

Flax quotations closed June 3 at: No. 1 Northwestern, \$1.19; No. 1 Manitoba, \$1.17.

LIVE STOCK.

The live stock market has taken a slight decline since our last report. There is a good demand for good export stuff but just at present there is an abundance of half fat stuff on the market. The very best exporters, good quality and fat, would bring 5½

cents. Good stall fed stuff is worth from 4½ to 5 cents; medium butcher cattle, 4 cents. Calves are worth 5 cents, hogs 5½ cents, sheep 7 cents.

At Chicago high prices are being paid for live stock this week, the highest price of the year being reached. Bulk of cattle sales, \$6.00 to \$7.10; sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.85; lambs, \$5.25 to \$6.25; hogs, mixed packing, mediums and butchers, 195 to 255 lbs., \$5.30 to \$5.70; heavy packing and selected shipping, 255 to 400 lbs., \$5.20 light packing and selected shipping, to \$5.70; light packing and selected shipping, 135 to 195 lbs., \$5.25 to \$5.65.

On the Montreal market, June 3, prime beefs sold at \$5.75 to \$6.25; good animals sold at \$4.25 to \$5.50, and strippers sold at \$3.75 to \$4.75. Milch cows sold at \$25 to \$60, bulk at \$35 to \$40 each. Calves sold at \$2.50 to \$8.00 each; sheep at \$5.00 to \$6.00 per cwt.; spring lambs, \$4.00 to \$5.50 each. Good lots of fat hogs sold \$6.50 to \$6.70.

Receipts at Winnipeg C.P.R. yards the three weeks ending May 30 were as follows: Cattle, 8716; hogs, 12749; sheep, 1029. The receipts were disposed of as follows: Cattle—exporters, 5414; butchers, sent east, 409; stockers sent to South St. Paul, 131; used locally, 2762 head. Hogs—exporters sent east, 471; used locally, 12278. Sheep—feeders returned west, 257; used locally, 770 head.

POULTRY AND DAIRY PRODUCE.

Charrest & Bartram quote good dairy bricks at 20 cents; tub butter, 17 cents; eggs, 16 to 17 cents; chickens, 15 cents.

POTATOES.

W. W. Burdett quotes potatoes at 50 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Addresses on "Dry Farming."

Some time ago we announced that the Alberta Department of Agriculture was again arranging to have Prof. H. W. Campbell, of Lincoln, Nebraska, deliver a series of lectures on "dry farming" in that province this summer. The dates for the meetings have been fixed as follows: Medicine Hat, June 15; Cardston, June 16; Magrath, June 17; Raymond, June 18; Stirling, June 19; Lethbridge, June 20; Pincher, June 22; Macleod, June 23; Claresholm, June 24; Nanton, June 25; High River, June 26; Gleichen, June 27; Didsbury, June 29.

The Bright Side.

Much of one's happiness in life depends upon the way one looks at things. If you are looking for the gloomy things, you will be pretty sure to find them. But if you are looking for the brightening things you will also be sure of finding them. Try to see the best that is in people. Everyone has some good qualities if you take the trouble to look for them. There are some unfortunates who persist in turning their worst side toward the world, and very often the temptation is great just to leave them alone. But we must not do that, for on every one of us there rests a moral obligation to help our fellow beings all we can. In finding good qualities in them we are helping them to rise to a higher plane, both in their own and the world's estimation.

Neepawa will hold its summer fair on June 30th and July 1st and 2nd.

Investigations carried on by the U. S. Department of Agriculture with reference to the suitability of their northern Jack-pine lands for agricultural purposes indicate that they are very well adapted to clover farming, and especially to raising clover seed. The Jack-pine belt in question lies in northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Clover farming in our own Jack-pine regions may become an industry after the wheat lands are all taken up.



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Do Subscribers Want to Know?

Whenever subscribers want to know where to get anything that you do not see advertised in our columns, or about firms handling anything not very extensively advertised, we shall be glad to answer your requests with full information. In fact, in regard to any article, we are in a first-class position to inform you about the different sources from which it can be obtained. Your questions may probably include all classes of implements, carriages, harvesting machinery, cream separators, threshing machinery, threshing machine supplies, steam plows, plowing engines, gasoline tractors, gasoline engines, road machinery, concrete machinery, well-drilling machinery, windmills, pumps, fencing, fence-posts, scales, roofing, portable granaries, haying machinery, garden tools, telephone apparatus, insurance, banks, loan companies, furnishings for the home, stoves, paints, sewing machines, books, foods, musical instruments, lines of railway or steamship lines, educational institutions—any article or service which you may wish to buy.

Winnipeg Office of M. Rumley Co.

Mr. D. B. McLeod, Canadian manager for M. Rumley Co., tells us that the prospects for selling a large number of threshing outfits are very bright. The Company have only opened for business in the West this year, and Mr. McLeod has his office in the ware-rooms of W. Eddie, 128 Princess St., Winnipeg.

A Question.

Are you interested in steam plowing? Have you got the Plowing Engine Book? If you haven't sent for it yet, you should sit right down and write Tudhope, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, for a copy. They will be pleased to send it to you at once.

Stewart-Nelson Co. Located Up Town.

The many friends of the Stewart-Nelson Co., who are known throughout Western Canada as the selling agents for the famous New Eclipse plow, will be glad to know that they have moved their Winnipeg office from their warehouse at the corner of Logan and Nena to 128 Princess St. Here it is most convenient to call upon them whenever you happen to be in town, and you may be sure of a hearty reception. Mr. Briar, the manager, states that the sale of New Eclipse plows have exceeded their most sanguine hopes, the sale of three or four plows in a district two years ago resulting in the sale of 30 or 40 the following year.

The new 1908 catalogue of the M. Rumley Co., threshing machine manufacturers of La Porte, Ind., is now ready for distribution and will be sent free to anyone mentioning that they saw this notice in The Nor'-West Farmer.

Recently Granted Canadian Patents.

The following list of recently granted Canadian patents has been submitted to us by Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent



Acetylene Traction Headlight

300 Feet of Light
Best and cheapest light in the Market.

Runs 12 hours. Write for catalog and prices.
American Acetylene Stove Co.,
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For Sale, 3000 Boiler Tubes suitable for Fence Posts. Apply to

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ERZINGER'S NO. 1 HARD SMOKING MIXTURE

A Select Blend for Particular Smokers.

Sold throughout the West
JOHN ERZINGER
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barristers, Winnipeg, Manitoba, No. 111,427 to J. W. Maguire & W. A. Code, Elgin, Man., strainers for milking pails; No. 111,531 to C. C. Bogle, Fargo, N. Dak., for live stock feed grinders; No. 111,534 to K. Dougan, Minneapolis, Minn., for apparatus for dampening wheat and other materials; No. 111,593 to S. Laurendeau, Calgary, Alta., for twine holders; No. 111,597 to W. P. Walker, Edmonton, Alta., for ratchet wrenches; No. 111,601 to O. Kenney, Long Beach, Cal., for dress-makers' skirt gauges; No. 111,606 to C. Brent, Brandon, Man., for sprinkler heads; No. 111,616 to S. T. Allen, Detroit, Mich., for can-openers; No. 111,625 to E. M. L. Evans, Toronto, Ont., for table brushes; No. 111,621 to V. H. Ganhan, Guelph, Ont., for label holders; No. 111,641 to M. O. Winter, Winnipeg, Man., for grain doors; No. 111,729 to John Burns, Dunrae, Man., for oil cups for gang plows.

Extension of the Robert Bell Co.'s Plant

The Robert Bell Engine & Thresher Co., of Seaforth, manufacturers of the Imperial Line of threshing machinery, have just concluded the purchase of the Coleman Works property adjoining their premises, including the buildings thereon, and some 13 acres of land. This will give the company over 900 feet of spur siding, ensuring the very best shipping facilities.

The present buildings, comprising Coleman Works, will be immediately removed, to make room for extensions to the company's factories, the first extension under contemplation being the erection of a large and modern moulding shop, covering an area of about 100 x 350 feet; a large warehouse for finished machinery, and a number of buildings for the storage of raw materials, etc. The building at present in use as a moulding shop will be used for the storage of finished castings.

These extensions will make this plant one of the largest of its kind in the country, which speaks well for the

popularity of the Imperial Line of threshing machinery, manufactured by the company. This is only a beginning of the enlargement of the factories, the idea being to add units from time to time, to provide for their growing business, and the large acreage just purchased will be fully required to carry out the company's plans for additions to their premises in the near future.

Evils of Substitution.

The old axiom "that the most sticks will be found under the best apple tree" may be applied with even greater truth to the widespread practice of substitution now prevailing. The more renowned the article the greater number of imitators there will be found endeavoring to fatten on its reputation. Substitute articles are always inferior and yield a large profit to the dealer. Many of whom for this selfish reason persistently try to foist them upon the public. Standard goods like Magic Baking Powder, Gillett's Perfumed Lye and Gillett's Cream Tartar have proved a shining mark for imitators. The extensive manner in which they have been advertised for years, coupled with their recognized superiority and the great and growing demand for them, have caused manufacturers of spurious articles to boldly and closely copy the labels with the hope of sharing in the trade. Gillett's reputation has created. There is but one way to meet such tactics. Examine the label and insist on getting what you ask for, as it can generally be accepted that the dealer who wishes to sell you something else "just as good" has some ulterior motive to serve.

New Factory Addition for the Manufacture of Concrete Machinery.

The London Concrete Machinery Co. have commenced to build a new addition to their factory now situated on Marmora and Redan Sts., London, Ont. The addition will be 68 ft. long, 34 ft. wide and three storeys high. It will be built entirely of cement blocks made on the ground. The construction will be fire proof throughout. This company have added many new lines to their list of machinery and now manufacture everything in the concrete machinery line; also contractors' supplies and cement working tools. In their new plant they will be able to supply the contractors or cement workers with any kind of machinery required. This company has up to the present time imported a lot of machinery which they have not been able to manufacture in their present plant and have considered it advisable to manufacture all lines themselves and sell direct to the user. The manufacture of Concrete Block Machines, Brick Machines, Mixers, etc., up to the present time has been their main lines of manufacture.

Why Don't You Get That Cream Harvester.

It is not disputed that more cream can be gathered from milk with a cream harvester than by the old way; less labor is required, because you can make milking and skimming practically one job. Everything is completed morning and evening, and you are off to market with the cream, and the milk is ready for the calves and pigs. This skim-milk is warm,

fresh and sweet, and is a much better feed than cold, stale, sour milk, which you have when you skim by hand when cold. If you are making butter, it is possible to make a finer article out of separator cream than from hand skimmed cream. You are not bothered with an endless array of pans and crocks—with the never ending jobs of washing, sunning, etc.

Now, what reason have you for not buying a cream harvester? Perhaps you need advice on what make to get. Here it is—All over the country two excellent harvesters are being offered to dairymen by the International Harvester Company of America. They are known as the Bluebell, a gear drive machine, and the Dairymaid, a chain drive machine. Both machines are said to be simple, easy running, easy to clean, and are close skimmers. They have the same high reputation that all other machines manufactured by the International Harvester Company have. Write the International Harvester Company of America direct for catalogues, booklets and complete information.

A Good Thing for the Farm Home.

The readers of this paper being on the lookout for anything that will lessen the drudgery and hard work of their wives, we would advise them to write the Dowsell Mfg. Co. of Hamilton, Canada, (if their own hardware dealer in town doesn't handle the machine) and get some information about the New Century Washing Machine. It is claimed that there isn't a greater labor saver made for the home than this machine. It runs so easily that a young girl can do a big washing in one quarter of the time it takes your wife in the old fashioned way—and she can do it perfectly, too. This make of washing-machine is one that combines strength with simplicity—it will stand up under all the steady, hard work you can give it, and will help to prevent the aching backs you've heard so much about in the past. Better write to this firm at once—today.

Zeb and His New Baynes Buggy.

By Uncle Ezra.

Zeb has got a new Baynes buggy,
An' he's doin' things up brown,
An' he gets his girl o' Sundays,
An' goes drivin' up to town.

You should see him cattyhootin'
Settin' back and feelin' big,
Fur he's got the purtiest sweetheart
An' a famous new Baynes rig.

They're beheld by all beholders,
Fur they're sumpin' worth the see,
T'own folks say to one another
"Aint that fine as silk kin be?"

Zeb jus' drives around a smilin'
While the people stop and stare,
Sayin' "There's that new Baynes
buggy,
An' that nice good lookin' pair."

Fore Zeb got the new Baynes buggy
Not a gal would ride with him
In the rattlin' rickety old one—
But he's now right in the swim.

All gals now look on with envy,
But he's pleased with her he's got,
An' I think this new Baynes buggy
'Ll cause a weddin' soon—thats what.

Live Stock Insurance.

In conversation with Mr. W. J. Stafford, the branch manager of the Central Canada Insurance Co., at Winnipeg, he informs us that the insurance of cattle and horses against death from fire, accident or illness is a rapidly growing feature of their business, attributed to the heavy importation of high class live stock into the Western Provinces, and the company is giving special attention to this feature of their business in addition to the other lines of fire and hail. Our readers who are not aware that so strong a Western Canadian company was accepting such risks, will no doubt find this interesting information.

Poultry Book—Absolutely Free.

For some time the Zenner Disinfectant Co., of Detroit, Mich., has been studying how to combine the famous liquid, zenoleum, with other dry insecticides so as to retain its best qualities as a lice killer in powder form. The company believes that it has successfully solved this problem, and now offer to poultry raisers Zenoleum Powder Lice Killer under the same guarantee as Zenoleum has been sold for the past ten years. Poultry raisers appreciate the difficulty and danger of using a liquid dip and disinfectant on chickens to rid them of lice and mites. The industrious hen despises water as she does lice, and would rather bear the ills she has than take a bath to cure them. For the good she does the hen is entitled to have her likes and dislikes considered; hence a dry powder, that when dusted over her body and rubbed in with the hand will rid her from the constant irritation of these blood-sucking parasites, is certain to be appreciated by biddy. If with this powder for bodily application, is added a three per cent. solution of Zenoleum applied freely with a hand-sprayer, sprinkler, or an old broom on the roosts, floors, nest boxes, walls, etc., of the poultry house, the treatment will be found very effective, and the relief of the flock will be prompt and greatly appreciated by the fowls. Remember that when these parasites suck the blood of a fowl that they are taking a portion of the finished product that her digestive organs have manufactured out of the food you have supplied, and thus materially interfering with the fowl's ability to give you a good return for the feed and care given her. If you will send a postal card to the Zenner Disinfectant Co., 136 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich., for a copy of their very interesting pamphlet called "Chicken Chat," it will be sent free to your address. Among other topics of interest it gives a full description of the tests made by Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, with Zenoleum as a preventive of disease in incubator chicks, and the splendid results obtained by the use of this disinfectant and germicide. Send for a copy at once.

The Wingold Catalogue.

"Direct to consumers at wholesale prices" is the front page announcement of this full and interesting catalog. The goods it describes cover practically the whole range of requirements of the farm, with the exception of the large implements. As shown in this catalog and in the business done by it, the growth of this firm, the Wingold Stove Co., has been quite remarkable. Not more than two or three years ago they had just begun business and stoves were the only line carried. Now it has developed into a general supply house, as indicated above. A very handy feature of the catalog is the detailed information it gives about freight rates. These are all figured out for each different freight classification for prac-



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situate. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

DUTIES.—(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

tically every station in Western Canada, making it easy to figure the total cost of any article ordered.

In conclusion they write: "We are not the largest firm on earth, nor do we pretend to be such, but we do claim to give our customers good honest goods for their money. We claim that we are giving better values for the money than any firm in Winnipeg and to substantiate this we refer you to thousands of customers who have bought goods from us or dealt with us during the past two and one-half years. A letter to any magazine or newspaper printed in Winnipeg will tell you whether or not we do as we agree, or you can write our bankers, The Eastern Townships, at Winnipeg. Not that we feel that we are better than other men, but to convince you that you can deal with us as safely as with your most trusted friend, we make the above statement."

WANTED

A Lecturer in Agricultural Botany and Bacteriology, duties to commence as soon as possible. Initial salary \$1,500.00. For further particulars apply to G. A. Sproule, Secretary, Advisory Board, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

LIVE STOCK, LOST OR ESTRAY.

Notice, in one issue, not exceeding 30 words of lost or estray stock is given free in this department to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding the above-mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 2 cents per word on all over-plus matter.

The list of lost notices is open to all subscribers whose animals have wandered away from them.

The list of estray notices is open to all subscribers who have had animals stray on to their farms or into their bands who wish to find the owners.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly.

LOST.

Lucas, Man.—Five horses, three sorrels, one with white legs, one bay and one black. All branded geldings and four years old. Suitable reward for information to Wm. Rowles, Lucas, Man.

Caik, Sask.—Buckskin mare, branded R over V on right shoulder and B over S on left shoulder, two white hind feet, white face, black stripe down back, had halter on when she left in Dec. 1907.—(14-22-29, W-2).

ESTRAY.

St. Charles, Man.—Strayed on to my premises 13-11-1 East, four miles north of St. Charles Roman Catholic Church, one black heifer, two years old, with calf at foot.—R. H. Bryce, Box 238, Ontario sec. 7, township 9, range 10, a light cream pony. The owner can have same by paying expenses and for advertising. Eldridge Precious, Lavenham, Man.

STRAYED

From Sec. 23-12-31, one bay mare, 2 years old, with halter on when last seen; one bay year old mare; one chestnut year old colt, entire. Any information leading to recovery of these Colts will be suitably rewarded.—Address, H. T. Thomas, Moosomin, Sask.

\$15.00 REWARD \$15.00

Three colts; one 2-year-old bay mare, with white left hind leg, star on forehead, and white stripe on nose. One dark bay yearling filly with two white hind legs, little star on forehead, left front foot wire cut. One yearling roan filly Engelbert Reis, Indian Head, Sask.

When the Butter is
streaked, you may be
sure it was not

Windsor Dairy Salt

that was used to salt it
—for Windsor Salt gives
an even colour.

All grocers sell
Windsor Salt.

Black Watch

"Biggest and Best"

Plug
Chewing Tobacco

Makes Kitchen Work Easy and Pays For Itself Too

Look At It In The Picture

Getting dinner—or any meal—takes only half as long when you have this Cabinet in your kitchen. Everything is so handy that cookery is a pleasure instead of drudgery. There's far less mess to clean up afterwards—it's so easy to keep the kitchen tidy—and the cook saves so many steps. Compact, sensible, and work-saving.

Let Me Send You One On Trial

You can pay for the Chatham Kitchen Cabinet a little at a time,—stretch the payments over many months—so it buys itself while you use it. After it has been a week in your kitchen you will wonder how you ever got on without it.

This Cabinet actually is, and I GUARANTEE it to be, better, more compact and more labor-saving in design than any other made. It costs less. It is more complete, more convenient, built better—a great deal better.

The wood-work is the finest selected Canadian chestnut, beautifully finished in rich, lustrous golden-brown.

The bakeboards, drawers, flour-bin, are snow-white basswood—the shelves, hard, clean maple—knobs, handles, catches, heavy red copper—every part the best material money can buy.

Take it on trial.
Pay for it a little at a time.
Nothing like it elsewhere.

Saves Room And Time

Take and try it in your kitchen,—see the work it does away with, the time it saves, the bother it puts an end to,—see how sensibly planned, how excellently built, how well worth its small cost it actually is. Indeed you will be well satisfied if you buy a Chatham Kitchen Cabinet. It is a most practical convenience.

Get My Long-Credit Offer

The drop-leaves (they'll hold a heavy man's weight) just double the table-top's area. Nothing is in the way,—nothing opens on the table's level.

The whole top is polished metal,—sanitary, clean, waterproof. All the fronts of drawers, doors and bins overlap,—that makes them dust-proof, fly-proof, CLEAN. All the inside parts are finished satin-smooth,—not a crevice nor a seam to harbor dirt or insects.

The flour-bin (that compartment lowest down) holds 75 pounds, has a curved solid-metal bottom, and glides in and out at a touch, on double roller ball-bearings. Every drawer shuts TIGHT, but never can stick. Every bin slides in and out EASILY. The whole Cabinet is mouse-proof.



The Chatham Kitchen Cabinet

Saves 500 Steps a Day in Any Kitchen
Saves endless bother and clutter

Practical and Common-Sense

It couldn't be made more complete. Large enclosed closets for heavy utensils; plenty of shelves; shelf rack; two big drawers,—17½ inches wide, 5 inches deep; three small drawers; three cupboards; two big bins—self-moving; the whole thing 6 feet high, and mounted on double-acting rotary castors—easy to move around. Top is made of extra-heavy, polished zinc that will wear for years and be easy to keep clean all the while. Six aluminized canisters supplied free with Cabinet.



Fully Guaranteed In Every Detail

There are no out-of-the-way cubby-holes around a Chatham Kitchen Cabinet; but there IS a handy, easy-to-get-at place for everything that is used in getting a meal ready,—flour, sugar, salt, coffee, tea, spices, package food supplies, knives, spoons, kettles, bread-pans, etc., etc. Let me send you a book that illustrates and describes the Cabinet; or send me your order for it on trial, with my special credit terms and a guarantee that you will be wholly satisfied with it. Address me personally, or my nearest place.

MANSON CAMPBELL, President

THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY, Limited, CHATHAM, ONT.

Address my nearest Warehouse.

The Manson Campbell Co., Limited, Brandon, Man.

The Manson Campbell Co., Limited, Moose Jaw

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Cote & Co., 6 St. Peter St., Montreal, Que.